# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 37.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

SEND IN RETURNS.

We will esteem it a favor of our friends throughout the State, if they will send us the returns of the elections to-day as early as possible. Let the dispatches be brief and to the point.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

**The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.**

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,327,327.

—The Mardi Gras carnival was inaugurated in Memphis and New Orleans yesterday.

—In New York, on Monday night, a reception was given by the Geographical Society to the officers and crew of the Polaris.

—The wife of James M. Mason, ex-United States Senator and Confederate Minister abroad during the rebellion, died near Alexandria, Va., on Saturday.

—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars each for the Hot Springs and Gadshil mail robbers, either alive or dead.

—Philip D. Corie, Cashier of the Atlanta (Ga.) branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, was arrested on Sunday for embezzlement. The defalcation is estimated at $10,000.

—The House Committee on Military Affairs expect to cut down the army establishment so as to save four million dollars annually. It is doubtful whether the House will approve this retrenchment.

—The total earnings of the Traffic Department of the Union Pacific Railroad for 1873 is stated at $10,266,163 66; expenses, $5,043,212.-36; net earnings, $5,222,891.30; net increase of earnings over 1872, $1,130,859.22.

—The Buffalo Board of Trade has resolved that the recent appropriation made by Congress for the improvement of the Buffalo harbor is totally inadequate, and petitioned for an increase so that the work could begin early.

—Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, arrived in Washington on Monday on business of that State, desiring to obtain the amount due by the Government on account of seizing and operating certain railroads during the late war.

—Petitions are in circulation in different parts of the Indian Territory, asking Congress to give equal rights to the negroes, and praying for a Territorial Government and against the proposed transfer of the Indians to the War Department.

—The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, and have cut down the appropriations from the estimates three or four million dollars, and dispensed with a number of clerks.

—The President has ordered that the court of inquiry in the case of General Howard be composed of Generals Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Cole, Major A. B. Gardner to be Judge Advocate. The court will meet in Washington on the 31 of March.

—The Department of State has no information in relation to the report that martial law has been declared in Havana, and that seven thousand volunteers have possession of the city, compelling the Captain General to take refuge on board the war ship Arapiles.

—The special committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia will make the reply of Governor Sheppard to various interrogatories propounded to him the basis of the plan of investigation. The reply will cover at least one thousand pages of foolscap. Owing to the magnitude of the work, it does not seem probable that it will be completed this week.

—Daniel McClarren has resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, to give, it is thought, his undivided attention to others of his railroad interests in another part of Ohio. He came to the road twenty-five years ago as a Master Mechanic. He was Superintendent fifteen and President two years. The resignation takes effect on April 15th. F. H. Short, for many years Secretary and Treasurer, is his probable successor.

—A new disease, affecting the horses of the stage and street car lines, in New York, has made its appearance. A large number of animals have been prostrated, but the mortality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment. The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes, which discharge yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs; stupor follows, with great weakness. Rapid recovery follows a return of the appetite.

—In the House of the Ohio Legislature, yesterday, bills were introduced amending the justices code so that there shall be no stay on any judgment rendered for labor performed by employes; to amend the act exempting specific articles from execution, so as to exempt one-half the personal earnings of a debtor and one-half the earnings of his minor child or children. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide that when a person is indicted for a crime, and the defence pleads insanity, a special jury shall determine the question of sanity in advance of the trial before the court. If they pronounce the person sane, he shall at once be put upon trial; but if insane, then he shall be committed to a lunatic asylum and put upon trial when pronounced cured.

FOREIGN.

—The report of the death of General Dorregaray proves to be false.

—The London *Telegraph* says the Marquis of Salisbury will be Secretary of State for India.

—General Alexander Von Luders, of the Russian army, who held a command in the Crimean war, died on Sunday.

—The Russian envoy at Vienna and the Austrian envoy at St. Petersburg have been raised to the rank of ambassadors.

—The Czar of Russia is indisposed. In the meantime the Emperor of Austria is entertained with brilliant fetes by the Grand Dukes and other members of the imperial family.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* publishes a report that the British forces took possession of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, on the 29th of January, and would commence their march back to the coast on the 22d of February.

—The Southeastern portion of Europe has been visited by very heavy gales. Numerous disasters to shipping on the Black sea are reported. The steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., for New York, returned to the former port on Monday, and went into the dock. She encountered a terrific gale on Friday, and lost her funnel and lifeboats. The Abraham Lincoln was wrecked while on a voyage from Cardiff to Messini. Five of her crew were drowned.

CRIME.

—Thomas and Simon Shurtevant, and a maiden lady named Mary Buckley, were found murdered at their residence in Halifax, Mass., on Monday morning.

—In New York on Monday night, James Purvis, a brakeman on the New York Central Railroad, shot and instantly killed a negro named Isaac Henderson.

—William Conkling, ex Deputy Sheriff of New York, has been convicted on a charge of stealing fifteen thousand dollars in gold certificates from Burr S. Craft. Sentence was deferred.

—The case of ex City Treasurer Gage of Chicago was called up in the Criminal Court on Monday on the indictment for failure to pay over the city's money. Gage, through his counsel, entered a plea of "Not guilty," and it was agreed by his counsel and the prosecuting attorney that the trial of the case should go over to the March term of the Court, the prosecuting attorney asking, however, that a certain day be fixed on which it should come up. The Court then had the case set down for the first Thursday in March. The counsel for Gage entered a motion to quash the second indictment for perjury, found while the first one was pending, and it was agreed that the motion should be argued next Monday, the 23d instant.

CASUALTIES.

—Mrs. Outlaw, a boarding house keeper in Little Rock, Ark., attempted to kindle a fire in a stove last Sunday night with coal oil. The can exploded. Mrs. Outlaw is now lying at the point of death.

—On Saturday last Mrs. James Grey left three children in her house, seven miles from Lincoln, Nebraska. On her return she discovered that the house was on fire. Before she could get there the roof fell in and all three children were burned to death.

### WHEELING.

**Collision Between the Steamer Ed. Hobbs and the Towboat Panther —Three Barges Sunk.**

WHEELING, February 16.—The steamer Ed. Hobbs and barges, from St. Louis for Wheeling, collided with the tow boat Panther at Bellaire this afternoon. The collision caused the Hobbs to swing around, when one of her large barges, the Cabelle, loaded with iron ore, struck a pier of the Bellaire bridge, and broke in two. The two loaded barges are a total loss. The Panther lost two loaded coal barges by the accident also.

## FIRST EDITION.

### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill to Equalize the Distribution of the Currency Discussed in the Senate.

A Substitute Offered by Senator Cameron.

**A Bill Introduced to Abolish Pension Agencies.**

**A Proposition to Stop the Refunding of Customs Duties.**

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1874.

SENATE.

**Protest Against the Withdrawal of Currency from New England.**

Mr. ANTHONY presented a memorial signed by the officers of the national banks of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, protesting against the passage of the bill for the withdrawal of currency from New England. Laid on the table.

**The Charges Against Senator Mitchell.**

Mr. KELLEY (Oregon) presented a petition of citizens of that State in regard to the charges against his colleague (Mitchell), and asking that the same be investigated by the Senate. Mr. KELLEY said he knew Mr. Mitchell for twelve years, and he knew nothing derogatory to his character. In presenting the charges, he desired to be distinctly understood that he said nothing in favor or against them. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

**Aid Asked for Colored Men.**

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial of colored citizens, stating that a number of them had applied to the American Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia, and the society was unable to send them, and asked that the Government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back produce; also asking aid of the Government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**The Duties on Tea, Coffee and Cotton Goods.**

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition of citizens of Iowa for the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and an increase of the duty on manufactured cotton goods. Referred.

**Credentials of a Virginia Senator.**

Mr. JOHNSTON presented the credentials of R. E. Withers, elected United States Senator from Virginia, to succeed Lewis. Read and laid on the table.

**Improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.**

Mr. ALLISON presented a joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Referred.

**Petition for More Currency.**

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition of the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago and others, asking for an increase in the volume of currency. Referred.

**Land Grants to Railroads.**

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to revive and continue in force certain land grants in the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

**Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.**

When the bill for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reached, Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning for consideration in the morning hour.

**The Centennial Exhibition.**

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that on Wednesday he would ask the Senate to take up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would object to anything being considered until after the present bill to equalize the distribution of the currency be disposed of.

**War Claims.**

Mr. BORKMAN, from the Committee of Claims, reported without amendment a bill appropriating about two hundred thousand dollars to pay some four hundred and eighty loyal citizens of Louden county, Va., for their property destroyed by fire in conformity with Major General Sheridan's order, dated November 27, 1864.

**Distribution of the Currency.**

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency.

Mr. CAMERON offered a substitute for the committee's bill repealing all acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, and providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish national banks with circulation, subject to all limitation now provided by law, except the limit as to circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating the adoption of his substitute, said he had not heard a single business man say we had enough currency. The national banking system had done much good, and should be extended. His substitute was designed to authorize banking in the money States without causing any shock to the capital already invested in good faith. The law now gave a fixed amount of currency, allowing no greater abundance of money at one time than another. The fixed amount of currency was a terror to honest men and a jubilee to speculators. The increase of national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payments sooner than by any other process. The present national bank currency was equally as safe and far more convenient than metallic currency. It increase the facilities, and national bank notes would soon take the place of greenbacks.

Mr. FRATT said an attempt to return to specie payments now would be disastrous to the whole country, and he would oppose every scheme looking to specie payments. He would support the substitute of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Cameron), believing it to be a wise one. He favored a return to specie payments, but could not shut his eyes to the fact that the only road to resumption was by contraction, and that would be disastrous to the country.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the substitute, and said its adoption would be of greater injury to the financial and business interests of the country than the rebellion was. He favored reasonable retrenchment and the imposition of more taxes. He believed the tax on whisky should be increased to one dollar a gallon, and on tobacco to thirty two cents a pound. The pledge given to pay Treasury notes in coin should be redeemed.

Mr. FLANAGAN favored a return to specie payments as soon as practicable.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved that the bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee, and with the views of the Senators now brought out by discussion, the committee could frame a bill which would harmonize with the views of the majority. He hoped his motion would be adopted.

Mr. MORTON said he saw no advantage to be gained by recommitting the bill. Three months nearly had already passed, and so far as the finance measure was concerned no progress had been made. The committee first brought forward a resolution of a sentimental character—their twenty five million bill—which was a sort of half-way measure. The question must be settled by the Senate, and being now before the Senate, should be determined.

Mr. SCOTT said he thought time might be saved by recommitting the bill and let the committee report a measure covering all questions.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Finance Committee had reported the bill to equalize the currency as a *bona fide* measure of relief, and he did not believe there were five Senators against the original proposition; but it had been loaded down with other questions. He would, therefore, vote for the motion to recommit rather than prolong the discussion. The bill had been antagonized with every kind of position, involving the whole general question of finances, and no doubt it would be better for the committee now to frame some measure covering the whole question of finance and bring it before the Senate for action.

Mr. LOGAN said he thought this a very strange proceeding at this time. Without a vote on one single proposition on the bill getting the sense of the Senate on any one of the questions, a motion was made to recommit. Had it not been that the motion was made by his friend from Connecticut (Buckingham) he would have thought it the result of an arrangement to deprive the Senate of a vote. The finance Committee had discovered that the bill could not be passed, and now they wanted it recommitted.

Mr. SHERMAN said the motion to recommit was made by a gentleman not connected with the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN said all members of the committee who had spoken favored recommitta'. The bill might be recommitted as often as they liked, but he wanted it understood that there must be a vote, and the issue could not be dodged. They might just as well face the music one time as another. To recommit the bill would only serve to reproduce the same arguments already delivered, and time would be lost.

Mr. CAMERON said it was very evident that this debate must continue some days yet. He therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

**Military Prison.**

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation for a commission to establish a military prison. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion for an executive session.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to adjourn.

The latter motion was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

**Bills Introduced.**

By Mr. WOODWORTH—Imposing a duty of $2 dollars per ton on jute and jute butts imported.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE—To abolish the navy yards at Kittery, Charlestown, New London and Washington.

By Messrs. STANARD and COMINGO—A joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature asking Congress for such legislation as will secure to the people their equal advantages as to rates, time and transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad and the several branches thereof, which are reserved and guaranteed as the chief part of the consideration to be given by the company for grants of lands and bonds made by Congress.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise appointed under the act of July 14, 1870.

By Mr. PENDLETON—To increase the taxation on whisky.

By Mr. CROSSLAND—To abolish the Revenue Marine service; also to abolish certain custom houses, and to discharge useless officers.

By Mr. HOWEN—To limit and regulate the clerical force of the War Department.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (by request)—To enable the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to submit its claims against the United States under existing laws to the decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. WOODFORD—To provide for a commission for the reorganization of the customs revenue service.

By Mr. AVERILL to revive grants of land for the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad.

By Mr. CANVON—A memorial of the Utah Legislature, asking Congress to appoint a commission of investigation, to be sent to Utah to inquire into all alleged abuses of Territorial affairs there, and in the Mormon church, and all action for special legislation in regard to Utah.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To abolish pension agents and provide for paying pensions by postmasters and Collectors of Internal revenue, thus effecting an annual saving of half a million dollars.

Mr. HYNES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice to inquire into the judicial expenditure in the Western District of Arkansas. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy. It proposes to abolish the new existing pension agencies and make the postmaster of each county seat *ex officio* pension agents, and makes it the duty of postmasters to correct the rolls and return them to the Pension Office, noting deaths, removals, &c., whereupon checks or drafts for the amount due the pensioner are forwarded to the postmaster for distribution, for which service they are to be allowed a fee of ten cents each, to be paid by the Government.

**The Currency Question.**

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and make the bill reported from the Banking Committee in relation to the currency a special order for Thursday next, and until disposed of.

The motion to suspend the rules was defeated —yeas 143, nays 90—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD then gave notice that if the House went into Committee of the Whole on Thursday, he would move to set aside other bills on the calendar that precede the currency bill.

**Congressional Centennial.**

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) offered a resolution that the members of the House and Senate reassemble in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in informal joint session, on Monday, September 6th, 1874, in centennial commemoration of the assembling of delegates from the several colonies and provinces of North America, on Monday the 5th of September, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting, and that Vice President Wilson be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion.

After remarks in support of the resolution by Messrs. KELLEY and WADDELL, Mr. HALE (Me.) opposed the resolution as an unprofitable waste of time. The fundamental objection he had to it was that this was but one of many measures preparatory to having Congress appropriate money to pay the expenses of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876, to an amount of from five to ten millions.

Mr. G. F. HOAR suggested its reference to the Committee on Centennial Exposition. He thought it commenting disrespectful to the Senate to propose that its presiding officer should deliver the address and the Speaker of the House should preside over the joint convention.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The motion to suspend was seconded—96 to 56. The House refused to suspend the rules by 125 yeas to 95 nays—not two-thirds in the affirmative. So the resolution was rejected.

**Customs Duties.**

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that moneys paid into the hands of any collector or into the Treasury for customs duties, in accordance with any decision ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid except in pursuance of special appropriations made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of a United States Court, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; also, providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to customs duties shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General or by reason of a judicial decision of a United States Court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Dawes, Wood, Beck, Burchard, Kasson and Negley, the latter stating that a committee of New Jersey had been formed to procure the refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all sums recovered, and that an enrolled bill in the State Department had been tampered with by the change of a comma, in order to enable that enterprising of lawyers to secure a reversal of a decision, and this had cost the Government two millions of dollars.

Mr. BURCHARD explained how the error occurred, and held that the State Department was not responsible for it.

Mr. KELLEY disclaimed the idea of holding that department responsible.

Mr. DAWES went into further explanation of the matter, and argued that the Secretary of the Treasury was right in his decision. What he (Dawes) objected to was that any Secretary of the Treasury should have the power to make his own construction of the law, and then draw all the money for the country. The amount which he decides should be refunded. That should require the action of Congress.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

**The Legislative Centennial.**

Mr. KELLEY offered his resolution for the celebration of the 5th of September, 1874, which was referred.

**Appropriations.**

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. WOODFORD argued that the first great question which called for a decision by the House was the status of the forty-four million reserve.

The House refused to make this bill the special order for Wednesday, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 17, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

On Tuesday for New England and the Middle States, northwest to southwest winds, somewhat lower temperature and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, northwest winds, falling temperature, rising barometer and cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, cloud and rain.

For the Ohio valley, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, followed by northeast winds and cloud or rain by Tuesday night.

For the upper lake region, northwest to southwest winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

For the lower lakes, westerly winds, rising barometer, cool, clear or partly clear weather.

**Cautionary Signals**

continue at Woods Hole, Boston and Portland, and are ordered for Eastport. In Western Texas a "norther" is probable for Tuesday evening.

### THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—River twenty-five feet; rising. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Minneola, Memphis. Clear and spring-like.

EVANSVILLE, February 16.—Signs of cloudiness; mercury 38 to 44. River risen 1 foot. Up—Quickstep, 3 A. M.; Warner and barges, 8; Fayette and Roberts, 4; Morning Star, 10; Bowling Green, 4; Jno. A. Wood, 5:30. Down—Anna, 8 P. M.; Thompson Dean and Arlington, 8 A. M.; Shipper's Gem, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 4; Florence Lee, 5:30—generally with fair trips. Business light.

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—River stationary, with ten feet one inch in canal and eight feet one inch in Indian chute. Arrived—Lawrence, Nashville; Ella and barge, Evansville. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Elma Ironton; Exporter, New Orleans. The Longworth, from New Orleans, and Andy Baum, from Memphis, due this afternoon, had not passed up at 8 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Arrived—Nail City, Wheeling; Belle of Shreveport, Red river; Maggie, Illinois river. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; St. Johns, Peoria; Maggie, Illinois river. River risen 4 feet in all; now 9 feet to Cairo. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, February 16.—River rising rapidly; sixteen feet eleven inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ella Hughes and Ada Heilman, Paducah. Departed—Heilman, Paducah.

VICKSBURG, February 16.—Down—Belle Lee, Lady Lee and Crescent City and barges. Up—Katie Kountz and City of Helena. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Arrived H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, Louisville; Bismarck, St. Louis; Utah, Arkansas river. No departures. Cloudy and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 16.—River falling rapidly. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river; packet of Memphis, St. Louis; John Maude, New Orleans.

CAIRO, February 16.—Arrived—Mary Alice, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 7. River risen one foot. Cloudy; mercury 46.

## SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

### THE CAPITAL.

**The Currency Question Earnestly Discussed.**

The Salaries and Fees of U. S. Senators.

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for the Navy.

**The Eight Hour System Pronounced Demoralizing.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1874.

**The Currency Question.**

The currency question is more earnestly discussed here to-night than any other. Senator Cameron submitted the bill foreshadowed in these despatches last night as a substitute for the pending Senate bill. It simply removes the restriction upon the present national bank circulation, and thereby provides free banking, but upon the basis of existing high gold interest-bearing bonds. It is the least the advocates of additional currency can accept. Another is pending to recommit the whole subject to the Senate Finance Committee, the decision of which is regarded as a test vote. The chairman and majority of that committee are ultra contractionists, and if the motion to recommit is sustained, it will be regarded as entirely fatal to any plan of financial relief this session. The vote is, therefore, looked for with great anxiety.

**Assistant and Clerks for the State Department.**

Mr. Representative Orth, of Indiana, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is busily engaged perfecting his bill creating a Third Assistant Secretary of State, and seven new clerks for the State Department. In anticipation of the passage of the bill a large number of various office seekers have applied to their Senators and Representatives for the contemplated new offices.

**Salaries and Fees of U. S. Attorneys.**

The act of March 3, 1873, allowing United States Attorneys to receive fees in addition to their salaries for prosecuting Internal Revenue cases, beginning to disclose the operations under it, and the motives of attorneys who worked so assiduously last session in getting such a law passed. It appears that under the new act Collectors of Internal Revenue are required forthwith, upon the receipt of knowledge that a fine and forfeiture is incurred for a violation of the revenue laws, to report to the District Attorneys, and they in turn prosecute the parties, and at the end of each year, can send their bills to the Government, for all such services, no matter whether they succeed in getting judgment in favor of the Government or not. Under the old law fees were allowed; only in case judgment against the parties was obtained, and then at the rate of two per cent. on the amount obtained. The attorneys are beginning to file their bills for such service for the year 1873, and the fees charged are at the regular rate paid lawyers in the various States, those obtained in San Francisco being very large.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1874.

**The Eight Hour Question.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to General Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, enclosing a letter from manufacturers of Baltimore, endorsing the views and statements of Supervising Architect Mullett on the eight hour question, and saying their experience is this—that it is not only impossible for a man to perform as much labor in eight hours as in ten, but that he absolutely performs less work per hour under the eight hour system.

The letter further says the demoralizing effect on the labor which the Government has temporarily employed has unfitted mechanics for a regular day's work. In conclusion it is asked whether it would not be for the best interests of the country and the labor question to have all laws governing the hours of labors, and leave the question to settle itself by the laws of supply and demand.

**Naval Expenditures.**

A short time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform them how much of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, exclusive of $182,940 appropriated in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, amounted to $24,048,150. From this appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 1st last $18,384,394, of which amount there was expended prior to that date $1,922,745, making the amount of these appropriations actually $16,461,649. The appropriation for Navy Establishment $7,586,481. The bills was added $4,000,000 by the appropriation of December last, making an available balance on January 1st of $11,586,481. Of this sum of $4,000,000 nothing had actually been taken at the date of the resolution except by the Bureau of the Treasury for disbursements, which expended from that appropriation $393,000 in the repair of the ironclads Ajax, Canonicus, Wyandotte, Dictator, Roanoke, and Terror. The $4,000,000 was placed to the credit of the several bureaus, and went to reimburse them for extraordinary expenditures which they had been required to make, and were not contemplated in the regular appropriation. The department does not expect to need any further appropriation for the current year.

**The Civil Service.**

The present Civil Service Commission is not giving satisfaction. The House Committee on Civil Service Reform will soon introduce a bill to regulate appointments in the executive departments, proposing to distribute the appointments among the members of Congress on the existing principle governing appointments to the West Point and Naval Academies. The committee will subsequently prepare a general law on the subject.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1874.

**What Congressmen are Doing—The Welfare of the Government Overlooked.**

In the composition of Congress, national banks, railroads, steamboats, the manufacturing, commercial and mercantile interests are represented, but what is remarkable, the Government finds no advocates in Congress to watch its interests in that body. The average Congressman is so engrossed with matters pertaining to his district that the welfare of the nation is too generally overlooked. Government officers too, are very numerous, and the bills become laws every session, which, on the face, carry no appropriation with them, but their enforcement takes millions of dollars out of the Treasury every year. Acts authorizing agents to collect the claims of the different States against the Government, growing out of the war, when States equipped troops and furnished war material, are entirely unnecessary. The Government has discharged its indebtedness to the States on this account as fast as the claims could be audited by the proper accounting officers. The importunities of claim agents have not hastened their settlement a particle. Other laws on the statute books are so ingeniously worded that apparently they look to the saving of money for the Government, but which in reality reduound solely to the benefit of some ingenious agent, or is in the interest of some monopoly whereby it can shirk the payment of its honest indebtedness to the Government. The proposition agitated in official circles here is that the Congress which requires the National Legislature, representatives of the different executive branches of the Government, whose duty it shall be to scrutinize these skilfully worded schemes having designs on the National Treasury, whose position shall be independent of party, and who shall be responsible to the people whereby a re-election to Congress is to be secured. Unnecessary laws which benefit only those who secure their passage, and which allow a large margin in the shape of profits to jobby them through would then be avoided.

**Louisiana Affairs.**

The three Louisiana discords are about allayed; the Kellogg Government will remain undisturbed. Pinchback will not be admitted, and Judge Durell will not be impeached. A careful canvass reveals that Carpenter's bill for a new election, despite its pretensions in a brilliant speech, can command not over fifteen votes in the Senate, and proportionately less in the House. The lawyers in Congress, Republican and Democratic, question the right to interfere; and Carpenter is now making haste slowly. The vacant Senatorial seat of Louisiana will probably remain so until a new Legislature—to be elected next fall—shall accredit a new incumbent. The personal exception raised against Pinchback by Morton, while in no sense a denial of the title of the Kellogg Legislature to elect a Senator, practically forbids him from settling it up. That he will vie again for the seat is both asserted and denied by his personal friends here. The printing of the Durell evidence is nearly finished, and to the extent of but five hundred copies. Strenuous efforts have been made to persuade him to resign; but this, as replies, would be a confession of guilt. It is said that the evidence does not sustain the scandals as to bankruptcy matters in his court, and habits of inebriation. The stress will be laid on his political decision in the Kellogg vs. McEnery case, or more especially on his interlocutory order for the seizure of the Louisiana State House, in which Warmoth's Board was counting the returns in contempt of an injunction restraining therefrom. He insists that his, the first, judicial interpretation of the Enforcement act, 1870, was justified by its test; that the House Judiciary Committee, while discountenancing this view, will impute no corrupt motive to Durell, seems generally believed by those on immediate watch. Nearly all the Louisiana champions for Kellogg, Durell or Pinchback have returned home, and it would scarcely have been amiss had many of them never left it. There was more friction than accord in their several efforts, and this fact may have constrained Packard and Pitkin, of Louisiana, to hasten here to inspire amity and advise the others to take themselves off. Packard is a big, hearty New Englander, but very astute. He strikes slow, but formidable blows, and Warmoth, whom he drove from power and from the Republican party, because of the latter's iniquities, is said to have left Washington the moment he heard of the approach of the man known here as the Pc. Pittson is a young, light-haired man, native of Louisiana, and has often been on the Northern stumps. An obdurate enemy of Warmoth since 1868, strong in his likes and dislikes, his vigor, coupled with Packard's tact, is said to make a strong team. We remember hearing him on the Pennsylvania stump eight years ago, and his marked effect with audiences. Both men are believed even by Louisiana Democrats here to have kept their hands clear; that they enjoy the confidence of the administration seems certain. Packard is Chairman of the Republican National Central Committee of Louisiana. There is certainly an appearance of gentility and culture about the two brethren P. that has not characterized all the Louisianians recently here, on various political missions. They are charged with apparent intelligence, and success thus far in their visit, for the skies are clearer as to Louisiana so much to the relief of the President and of Congress. The Kellogg Government seems to have no special champion here but Attorney General Gregory. Democratic Governor, by the Warmoth turns. From some nervous infirmity his facial muscles are all under a constant twitch, while his lids industriously wink at everybody. Victor Hugo's "man who laughs" failed to show better thoughts in his incorrigible grin no more than does McEnery his chagrin in his comical twists of countenance to appear to be a genial sort of a fellow but has a rusty, unkempt guise, unlooked for in the average Governor of Louisiana, remonstrated in print here last week against a new election as a serious peril to the industrial interests of the State, and commended the economy and tranquility assured by Kellogg. McEnery and Warmoth are said to have indulged recklessly in good words enough to suffice a long season of prayer meetings. The general feeling here is that the Louisiana prather is about over. A fortnight will doubtless see the Durell issue at rest, and then let us hope the sugar State may sweeten in temper and disclose no more scandals. The last *on dit* is that Col. Casey will soon retire from his collectorship of New Orleans and enter upon a second class mission.

**Bills Before the Judiciary Committee.**

The House Committee on Judiciary have considered a large number of bills, which have been referred to them embracing a large amount of topics, and will probably be called upon to report about the middle of next week. The Busteed case, which "drags its slow length along," will not be reached at present. Among the bills to be introduced upon favorably will be one removing that test oath which has heretofore been required and about which there has been much difference of opinion. Another bill reported upon will provide for the removal of causes from State Courts to the United States Courts and certain rules for the government of such removals.

A large batch of private bills, containing all sizes of jobs, and all bad ones, will be reported, some favorably and some adversely. There are an unusually large number of jobs smuggled into "private bills" this session. DIAMOND.

### TEMPERANCE.

**The War Against the Whisky Traffic in Jeffersonville, Ind.**

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 16.—The women's crusade against the whisky traffic opened up with renewed efforts at nine o'clock this morning great numbers of the Union Association gathered and held devotional exercises at eight different saloons. At every saloon they were received kindly and protected by the police from the jam of the immense crowd that congregated at every saloon. Business was partially suspended, and the streets were lined with citizens of every class. The excitement over the movement is at its height. So far no apparent effect has been noticed among the saloon proprietors. They all decline to sign the pledge. The boisterous disposition that developed itself on Saturday among the dense crowd was more quiet to-day, orderly to-day.

The excitement has reached Louisville, and this afternoon at least two thousand people, mostly Germans, from that city, arrived. A large meeting for the good of the cause was held at the Wall street Methodist church. The divine services are to continue on the morrow and saloons to-morrow, and to-morrow night a grand mass temperance meeting is to be held at Mozart Hall.

**Ripley, Ohio.**

RIPLEY, O., February 16.—The crusaders are still moving on the works of the enemy. One more saloon surrenders, and the last one remaining is a wholesale establishment, which has been retailing by the drink. The owner proposes to close the building, but this will not suffice. The ladies watch nobody and no saloon they suspect. Some of the saloon keepers who have been unwillingly worsted are preparing to leave for Germany.

**Columbus, Ohio.**

COLUMBUS, O., February 10.—The first movement in the war on the liquor traffic was a meeting held in City Hall this evening. More than three thousand persons were present, about half being ladies. A number of members of the General Assembly occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was called to order by Rev. William Chadwick. After prayer by Rev. W. H. Moore, the audience joined in singing "Coronation," with grand effect. Dio Lewis was chosen Chairman, and at his request the audience sang "Nearer my God to Thee."

Doctor Lewis said the words of this hymn were the keynote of this crusade. After saying his health forbade a long speech, he proceeded to deliver a speech similar to that delivered at other points. He said that the Church, in neglecting to furnish bright and happy places for young men to spend their evenings in, and so keep them out of places of dissipation and crime, were responsible for many blighted lives. Much of his address was given to strictures on the ladies who drank wine and induced young men to drink. He said all real drunkards feeled the temperance cause, because they showed new beginners what strong drink would do for a man. To accomplish the abolition of this liquor traffic, the women must come to the front; for in this, as in all other great moral contests, women were more effective workers than men.

Rev. A. C. Hirst, of Washington Court House, on being called out, gave a detailed account of the temperance work in his town, claiming that all that has been accomplished was due to earnest and persistent prayer.

Senator Goodhue, of Summit, was next called out. He said he should be doing violence to his better nature should he refuse to add his voice to this great movement. He regarded this work as more mighty in its force than any avalanche launched from the top of Mont Blanc.

Dio Lewis again took the stand and said that when he started to this city, he thought he would advise against any active movement for a couple of weeks, until the people could be better prepared by reading of the work at other points, but learning that seven hundred women met in council yesterday and declared war, he was ready for immediate organization. A Nomination Committee was then chosen, but it was soon after announced that no Executive Committee would be chosen until the ladies could hold a meeting to-morrow.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

**The Northern Indians Said to Have Committed the Recent Depredations.**

OMAHA, NEB., February 16.—The following was received by General Ord to-day from Fort Laramie by a messenger, who has just returned from the agency:

Dr. Saville, agent, writes that the Northern Indians have all gone to Tongue river, and that they alone have committed the recent depredations; that the Ogallallas have faithfully guarded the agency since Frank Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the Northern Indians from coming to the agency or passing through this country. He also says that the Indian who shot Appleton was killed by the Brules, who also captured the mules stolen by the Minneconjous from Charles Gewren.

Agent Howard writes through Saville that Spotted Tail has a guard over his agency. The party who killed Lieutenant Robinson and his corporal consisted of Minneconjous, Urappajas and Sauxarees.

Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh yesterday, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct. Two Lance and Red Leaf are supposed to be south of the South Platte. Nothing has been heard of them. Captain Mills' command, who started after the Indians reported near Big Spring, Nebraska, has not been heard from. Lieut. Robinson's wife and his remains left Cheyenne to day, bound East.

### RAILWAY DISASTER.

**A Freight Train Run Into a Land Slide—Eighteen Cars Wrecked and Nine Burned—Several Persons Killed and Others Wounded.**

ALLENTOWN, Pa., February 16.—A train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, between one and two o'clock this morning, ran into a land slide near Slate Dam Station. The engine jumped the track and eighteen cars were piled upon each other, smashing freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and buried into

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.


BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE *Post* chooses to be personal—a sure evidence of the weakness of its cause.

THE card of Mr. Moore, declaring Mr. Elder ineligible to the office of Controller, and that the said Elder is not a Simon-pure Democrat, has created quite a sensation. It is terribly denounced, and feebly denied.

IT SEEMS that Mr. Guthrie hobnobbed, in cheerful accord of spirit, with Jeff. Davis, and others of his ilk, when the rebellion was being hatched. A rebel organizer, now a candidate for Mayor of a loyal city.

IT REQUIRED a very clear head to keep perfectly straight in the whirl of English politics. No less than twenty-six different bodies, representing ideas and principles differing in some particular, claimed the attension and votes of the people.

WE WARN every Republican that should he fail to vote for his ticket, and the Democrats thereby succeed, it will quite certainly prove a source of regret to him. There are certainties of developments, in political directions, that will produce this result. Do nothing that will cause you a feeling of regret hereafter.

THE PROPOSITION of Charles Nordhoff, made through *Harper's Magazine*, some nine months ago, to turn Alaska into a penal colony, is said to be thought of seriously by members of Congress, and a scheme of some kind will, it is said, be brought forward to give effect to some such plan. We know it is an open question whether a penal colony is better than prison confinement; much can be said on both sides. It will be a relief if the most of our criminal population can be removed to a place by itself, but we doubt the readiness of Congress to adopt such a plan.

OUR whilom co-editor, Josiah Copley, Esq., although retired to private life at his beautiful home in Kansas, is too bright a light, possesses too much virtue, and too many capabilities of usefulness to be let alone, or remain unused in his chosen privacy; and so, we hear and read of him as one of the Regents of the Agricultural College of his adopted State, and as exerting a large and salutary influence in conforming the College in its curriculum and general management to the letter of the act of Congress, granting lands for its endowment, and thus give a more practical turn to the institution. In a letter explanatory of the notice of the Regents, written by Mr. Copley, and published in the Lawrence *Daily Journal* of the 12th inst., speaking of the results aimed at, he says:

"Our full course will carry a student very high in the scale of true learning—not, to be sure, in the line of professional lore, but in sound, practical knowledge of nature and of art, and make him far better entitled to the affix of A. B., than are nine-tenths of the young men who work their way through what are known as classical colleges."

SENATOR RUTAN raised a very important point in a brief speech in the Senate a few days since, relative to the construction to be put on the Constitution, as to the formation of judicial districts. The Senator from Clearfield had offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Apportionment to separate Perry from Cumberland, and erect the latter into a separate district. Senator Rutan moved to amend by striking Forest from Venango, and then explained that his object was to secure a vote that would test the sentiment of the Senate as to the number of judicial districts to be created in the State. If a county containing less than forty thousand inhabitants could be attached to another containing more than that number, as he believed the Constitution permitted, we need have but fifteen additional Judges, with two additional Supreme Judges, and five Orphans' Court Judges, costing the State $100,000 additional for salaries. But if the principle of the Senator from Clearfield is admitted, it will add $200,000 to the expenses of the State for its Judges. In our view of the subject Senator Rutan is in the right, and we are gratified at the interest he manifests to save people the additional $100,000.

### *THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION.*

We hope our friends in Allegheny will, if possible, settle their difficulties, and unite in support of their ticket. It is unfortunate that there should be differences, particularly when candidates have been nominated by regular party action. This has certainly been the case in Allegheny, and there should be no hesitancy in looking carefully to the welfare of the party, by securing the election of the regular ticket. We have no desire to coerce the consciences of any, but we suggest there are considerations of great importance, aside from the individuals involved, involved in every election. Let our friends carefully think of this, and weigh their duty carefully. If they can see their way clear, we hope they will vote the regular ticket, and thus maintain the unity of the party.

### *THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.*

The elections in England are about over, and the result is a triumph for the Conservatives. They will enter Parliament with a fair, but not a large working majority. Gladstone is not known to have fully determined on the time of tendering his resignation, but it will probably be within a few days. So confident are the Conservatives of power, that Disraeli has already, it is reported, made up his Cabinet, and will be ready, when summoned, to at once assume power. His Cabinet, if as reported, will be an excellent one,—rather popular in its make up, and of vigorous promise. The prevailing impression is that the administration will include all the real good of the Liberal party, and represent a steady, consistent view, that will meet with popular approval for a time. Disraeli has never had a fair opportunity to show his capacity for administration. When in power before, he was checked and hampered by an adverse majority in Parliament. Consequently there was no freedom of administration, and but limited success. He will not now have a sufficient majority to permit venturesome experiments; on the contrary, it will require the most management to hold together a party majority. It must be remembered that all the members of Parliament are not usually in their seats at one time, and it often requires vigorous measures to get enough together to carry an important vote, even when the Government has an undoubted majority. With so close a routine as now exists, it will, therefore, require the most stringent measures, and the nicest management to succeed. Disraeli is possessed of more fertility and elasticity of intellect than is Gladstone. He bears better the wear and tear of political life. He is more abundant in resources, and excepting in the matter of finances, is more practical. His administration is regarded in advance as having a promise of brilliancy and success.

### *DO YOUR DUTY.*

We have given to the city canvass the attention its importance demanded, urging upon Republicans their duty to themselves, their party, and their ticket. The merits or demerits of candidates do not require farther discussion. We take it that all reflecting persons have determined what is their duty. A few may not realize as they should the importance of visiting the polls to-day and recording their votes. Let us say to all such, it is very important that you do this. We would rather, at times, meet defeat, on a full vote of the people, than success on a light vote, as the result of a full vote is the real choice of the people. But we think, most sincerely, the Republican ticket, now before the people, ought to be elected. It is not merely a question of men,—it involves principles. Let every Republican, then, attend the polls and cast his vote for the full ticket,—McCarthy, Magee and Snodgrass.

### *DEATH OF HON. H. B. SWOOPE.*

It becomes our painful duty this morning to chronicle the death of a prominent citizen—Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania. He died at his residence, East Liberty, at four o'clock yesterday morning. He has been for years a sufferer from a painful and weakening malady, which gradually undermined his strength, and finally compassed his death. It is marvelous how much labor he has performed during the past several years, when it is known that during nearly all that time he was a sufferer. Yet despite these sufferings, he prosecuted the duties of his profession with an ardor and success that would have been considered marvelous in a person of sound health. He was one of the most efficient and successful District Attorneys in the service of the Government, and was a terror to those who were in the habit of infracting the laws of the country.

It would require more space than we have at command to give a thorough analysis of his character, and of the peculiarities of his wonderful mental power. Naturally, he was not equable in temperament; the ever-present disease that finally consumed his life prevented that. But when in his brighter and more cheerful moods, no person could be more attractive and agreeable. A pleasent smile, kindly words, genial frankness, sympathy, generosity, and a simplicity of manner that was quite childlike, were his leading characteristics. At such times he drew toward him, in friendly feeling, all who came within the sphere of his influence. He possessed a large share of magnetic power, and captivated and charmed all—the learned and unlearned, friend and foe—when in the right mood for the favorable exercise of his peculiar powers. We incline to think that he was generally firm in his friendships, and willing to go to any length to serve a friend.

His mental qualities were peculiar—combining many elements, all of them sources of power. He had the magnetism of the orator, the refined literary taste of the scholar, the method and system that belong to a logical mind, and the penetration and acuteness of the keenest lawyer. In his profession, he was, in some respects a model. There was system, order, method, in the preparation of his cases, and in this he excelled. However trifling, or important the case, he always went into Court thoroughly prepared. His witnesses were arranged in certain order—so that the evidence of one properly supplemented that of another,—and the evidence was developed, step by step, in consecutive order,—and when all his witnesses had testified his theory and evidence stood out clearly, consecutively, and often convincingly before the minds of the jurors. His address to Court or Jury was marked by the same peculiarities. Clearness, order and force, were always characteristic of his addresses to juries.

He was also possessed of the higher elements of oratory,—beauty, both of language and imagery, chasteness, magnetism, a clear, resonant voice, always under control, perfect articulation, and grace of manner. His address to the jury in the Hampton trial was generally regarded as one of the ablest forensic efforts made at our bar. The peculiarities of the case did not admit of the scope necessary to a full display of his powers, but so far as they did, the effort was very fine. As a lecturer and political orator, his fame is widespread.

Henry Bucher Swoope was born at Huntingdon, in this State, July 17, 1831, and was in the forty-third year of his age at the time of his death. His father, who was an eminent physician, designed him for the medical profession, and he proceeded so far in his studies as to attend lectures at Jefferson College. But he preferred the profession of law,—and pursued studies under Senator Scott, then practicing at Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age. After practicing for more than a year in partnership with Senator Scott, he moved to Clearfield, and remained there until he was appointed District Attorney, when he removed to this city. Before his term had expired, he was reappointed for another term, without opposition, and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. The second commission was dated January 14th, 1874, and a few days later, while lying in bed, the oath of office was administered to him by United States Commissioner Gamble. During his residence in Clearfield he was married to Miss Irwin, daughter of Wm Irwin, Sr., Esq., formerly United States Marshal for this district. He retained consciousness to the last, and died calmly and peacefully, his wife and children being at his bedside.

It is, perhaps, proper to say that Mr. Swoope was not possessed of the peculiar qualities that go to make up a leader in politics. He probably aspired to this, but his adaptations were not in this direction. To impress political doctrines on the minds of the people, to illustrate and enforce a given policy, he was specially adapted, but to map out a policy, arrange the details, select men to give them effect,—as a leader, in a word, in party management he was not successful. His qualities were of an entirely different character. What his success might have been in newspaper management is not quite so clear, as his enterprise in this direction was affected by the condition of his health, and the duties of his official position. His death will be felt as a public loss. His vigor, ability and the success with which he performed the duties of his position made him prominent as a citizen, and the death of all such is a loss to the public.

Mr. Swoope's greatest fame was achieved in the position he occupied at the time of his death—that of United States District Attorney. He was wonderfully successful in searching out infractors of the United States laws—counterfeiters, forgers, mail robbers, and criminals of this class. To know that he was on their track was enough to strike terror to the hearts of the bravest and most cunning of them. He was known to be entirely relentless, abundant in resources, and quite certain, ultimately, to effect their capture, and, once captured, to press the charges against them with an ability and force certain to result in their conviction. But here one of his peculiarities always came out. Let a condemned criminal show contrition, sorrow, or seek mercy, and Mr. Swoope was one of the first to respond to the appeal. He had the reputation of having convicted, and of securing the pardon of more persons than any who occupied his office. His intensity of mind prevented his considering the merciful aspects of the case pending its prosecution, but this over, and his sympathies were strongly developed—possibly the result, in part of reaction, from intense antipathy that controlled him during prosecution.

## SIBYL'S SUITORS.

### A Tale of True Love and Chance.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

A New England winter scene—the hemlock forests all draped with ermine fringes of snow—the hills and valleys white as if they were coated with pearl, while from the farmhouse chimneys in the gray thickets of leafless maples under the rocks a blue spiral of smoke went wreathing and curling up into the steely January sky, and the sunset, reflected on the myriad tiny windowpanes of the western front made an orange sparkle of brightness that supplied the otherwise lacking element or color to the frigid landscape.

Farmer Westerbrook had just brought in an armful of snow-crusted logs from the woodpile at the north end of the house, throwing them down on the ample stone hearth with a noise like a small earthquake, when Sibyl Harrington started up.

"Five o'clock! Oh, hadn't an idea it was so late. I must be going."

"Allow me to accompany you, Miss Harrington?"

"You will let me see you home, Sibyl?" Captain Meredith and Max Crossley both spoke at once, and rose simultaneously—but Sibyl shook her head.

"I would prefer to walk alone," she said, gayly.

"And about the sleighing party to-morrow night?" said Max, anxiously.

"I—I have half promised Captain Meredith," said the village beauty, her long eyelashes drooping, and a delicate shade of rose suffusing her cheek.

"But, Sibyl, I thought it was an understood matter between you and me, three good weeks ago!" Max exclaimed, with contracting brows.

"Was it?" I am sure I had forgotten it!" Max was silent. Captain Meredith's smooth, softly-intoned voice filled up the silence.

"I exact no promises," he said, gallantly; "but if I am not punctual to the hour and the spot, Miss Harrington may draw her own conclusions."

And Sibyl went out, her light footsteps making a low, pleasant music on the brittle snow.

She was very pretty, this gazelle-eyed, New England damsel, with her big blue eyes turning to a limpid purple whenever she was in the least excited; hair short, hung in a golden fringe over her broad, low forehead, and the sweetest of rosy mouths, with three sentinel dimples on cheeks and chin. Max Crossley had loved her ever since they were children together, and Captain Meredith, who had come down to pass the Christmas holidays with his cousins, the Westerbrooks, had been caught in the meshes of that bronze-gold hair and the interlacing network of the lashes that overhung the purple-blue eyes, and had prolonged his visit into January.

"Upon my word, she's a regular beauty," said the captain, staring through the tiny window-panes at the retreating footsteps of Miss Harrington.

Max Crossly looked quickly up at him, as if he would have particularly liked to knock him over the andirons in among the logs; but perhaps he thought better of it, for he refrained from any such demonstration.

"A beauty," went on the captain; "and it's a thousand pities she will be thrown away on any of the country bumpkins who vegetate among these wildernesses. Job, you young villain, are those boots of mine blacked yet?"

Farmer Westerbrook's hired boy, who had just come in to warm his empurpled hands at the merry red blaze, looked glum.

"No, they ain't," said Job, brusquely.

"Well, what's the reason?"

"'Cause I an't 'ad time."

"See that you find time, then, and that quick, too!" said the captain. And Job glowered after him as he went gaily up the stairs.

"I just wish I had the servin' of him out," said Job gloomily. "It's 'Job, do this,' and 'Job, do that,' and 'Job, where's the warm water,' and 'Job, what the deuce do you mean by lettin' my fire go out?' as if I was his bond slave, and not a red cent has he guv me yet—no, nor so much as a pleasant word! I wonder if he means to stay here always?"

"You and I are equally partial to him, Job," said Max Crossley, laughing.

"I heerd him talkin' with Miss Sibyl about goin' sleigh-ridin' to-morrow night," said Job, shrewdly. "I should jes' like to put Kicking Billy in the shafts—I would if warn't for Miss Sibyl. He don't know nothin' about horses, that there military cap'n don't."

And Job chuckled.

"I say, Mr. Crossley," he resumed, "why don't you get beforehand with him? Miss Sibyl don't really care for him—she's only dazzled, like."

Max Crossley frowned slightly; honest Job was not exactly the kind of Ganymede he cared to have meddle with his love affairs.

"Miss Harrington must choose for herself, Job," he said; and Job went back to his work, secretly wondering how a young lady, gifted with ordinary common sense, could hesitate for a moment between the captain and Max Crossley.

The next night came—a night of all nights propitious for sleighing expeditions and rustic love-making, the roads delightfully hard and well-packed, and a glorious full moon shining down as whitely as if a rain of silver was deluging the whole world!

"Couldn't be better weather!" said the captain. "Job, where are the sleigh-bells?"

"Dunno," quoth Job, indifferently. "There's them old jinglers in the garret that used to belong to Deacon Joe Westerbrook, that was in the Revolutionary war, and there's the two cow-bells that Mary Ann might scour up with ashes—"

"Pshaw!" said the captain, "do you take me for Rip Van Winkle? There's a pretty little string somewhere, for I saw them when Mrs. Westerbrook went out day before yesterday."

"I hain't seen nothin' on 'em," said Job, stolidly.

"Come, come, don't make yourself out any stupider than you are by nature, Job," said the farmer laughing, nevertheless, for the captain's airs and graces were fast wearing out his welcome, and he secretly sympathized with the much afflicted Job. "I guess they're out in the barn chamber. You'd better go with him, captain, if you expect to find 'em—our Job's dreadful thick-headed when he chooses to be!"

"Come along, my fine fellow," said the captain joccosely, collaring Job, and marching him off in the direction of the old red barn under the hill. "We don't need any lantern in this bright moonlight, that is one comfort."

Old Billy, renowned for his kicking qualities, blinked sagely round at them from his stall, and Tom, the little grey pony, who was destined to figure in the cutter shafts that night, sat up a tow, friendly whinny as they entered the big, frosty fragrant barn.

"Where are the stairs?" demanded the Captain.

"There ain't none," said Job. It's a ladder."

"Up with you then," said Meredith—but Job shrunk steadfastly back.

"I wouldn't not for fifty dollars," said Job. "Old Michael Westerbrook hung himself from the middle beam fourteen years ago, and folks say he stands up there with a rope round his neck every moonlight night."

"Stuff and nonsense," ejaculated the captain in accents of supreme contempt. "You great cowardly lout, stay where you are then, and I'll go myself!"

He sprang nimbly up the rounds of the ladder and disappeared through the trap-door.

"Where is it?" he called.

"The ghost? Right under the middle beam by the windy, was the place where—"

"Blockhead! I mean the string of bells."

"Look for 'em yourself," said Job sullenly. "I don't know where they be, and what's more, I don't care."

"I'll settle with you, my fine fellow, when I come down!" said the captain, threateningly, as he groped about in the dim light, which was admitted by a cobweb-draped window at either end of the barn chamber.

"Don't hurry yourself, Cap'n" rejoined Job, in a jeering mood.

As the captain plunged into a dark corner, there was a jingle, and the string of bells suspended from a nail hit him directly on the neck, so like the grasp of death-cold fingers that he could not but start.

"Oh!" said the captain, nervously. "Here they are. Catch'em, Job! Ha! ha!—lol where's the trap-door?"

And it took the militia-man full sixty seconds or more to realize that the trap-door was closed and fastened on the lower side. He rushed to the window and threw it up, only to see Job speeding up the hill.

"Hal lo-o-a!" yelled Captain Meredith. "Come back, you scoundrel! you ill-conditioned lout! you imp of evil!"

Job turned round and executed that peculiar gyration of the fingers in connection with the nasal protuberance which is supposed to express the extremity of scorn.

"You'll find the ladder on the barn floor, Cap'n," hooted this young rebel. "And don't be afraid o' the ghost. It's very harmless if you let it alone."

"But, Job—Job, come back—I'm to be at Mr. Harrington's at half-past seven!"

"Don't worry!" hoarsely bawled Job. "Miss Sibyl won't wait very long afore Mr. Max'll be on hand."

The Captain danced up and down on the barn floor in an ecstacy of rage, as Job disappeared over the crest of the hill. There was no use calling for help. He knew very well that if he had possessed the lungs of Boreas, he could not have made anyone hear. He sat shivering down on the hay, starting nervously at the sound of Kicking Billy's feet among his snug bed of straw, and thinking how disagreeable a bar of moonlight which streamed down from a crack in the apex of the roof, resembled a tall white figure standing under the centre beam. He could almost fancy the rope round its neck—pashaw! And the Captain jumped up again, with starting dew on his temples, even in the freezing atmosphere of the barn chamber.

What was to be done? he asked himself. And Echo, if Echo had had any commonsense, would have answered, "Just nothing at all!" Job had outwitted him. He might, and probably would, "settle" with Job for the future, but for the present Job had manifestly the advantage of him. And pretty Sybil, and Max Crossley, with his red cutter and great chestnut-colored horse! The captain executed an impromptu series of gymnastics in the hay, as he reflected on all these things.

"I won't wait another minute for him," said Sybil Harrington, coloring up, with tears in her blue eyes. "Go on, girls—I shall spend the evening at home."

"There's plenty of room for you in our sleigh, Sibyl," coaxed her brother, a great good-humored athlete, with red whiskers and dimples like her own. "Bessy Brown will be glad to have you along."

"No, she will not, either," pouted Sibyl. "As if I were going to spoil all her fun! No; if I can't have an escort of my own, I'll stay at home and mend stockings. And I never, never will speak to Captain Meredith again!"

Hosea Harrington was just opening his mouth to argue the matter with his sister once more, when the door opened and in walked Max Crossley.

Sibyl jumped up, radiantly; she never had been so glad to see honest Max in all her life before.

"Not gone yet, Sibyl? Wehre is the captain?"

"I don't know," said Sibyl tartly, "and I don't care! Am I Captain Meredith's keeper?"

"Will you go with me?"

"Yes, I will," said Sibyl, the purple light coming into her eyes and the shy smile dimpling her lips.

"Of course," said Max, "I can't expect to make myself as agreeable as the city captain, but—"

"The captain, the captain!" cried Sibyl, a little irritably. "I'm sick of the sound of his name! I never want to see him again! What a nice new cutter this is, and how cosy the wolf-robes are!"

"Sibyl," whispered Max, as he touched up the horse, and felt her nestling close to him' "is it for always?"

"Yes, always," she answered.

"Je-rusalem!" said farmer Westerbrook. It was past ten o'clock at night, and the old gentleman had come out, as he always did the last thing before retiring to rest, to see that Job had not set the barn on fire, and that the dumb members of his family were all safe and comfortable. "I do believe that's old Mike Westerbrook's ghost come to life again, poundin' like all possessed on the barn chamber floor!"

"It's me-e-e! its me-e-e!" bawled the captain, forgetting all the nicer distinctions of grammar in his delight at the prospect of release; "unfasten the trap-door; let me out!"

Slowly the farmer lifted the ladder and adjusted it in its place. With rheumatic awkwardness he climbed the rounds and undid the hook from its hasp.

"How in all creation come you here?" he demanded. "Why, I thought you was out a sleigh-ridin' with the gals!"

"It was all the doing of that villain, Job," gasped the infuriated captain, his teeth chattering with mingled rage and cold. "I won't stand this sort of thing. I'll leave the place to-morrow."

"As you please," said the farmer, to whom the prospect of losing his guest was not altogether unpleasant. "I'm dreadful sorry this should have happened though—and I'll talk seriously to Job."

"So will I," gnashed the captain. "I'll break every bone in his body."

But Job, wiser in his generation than the children of light, had taken particular care to go over to his grandmother's, six miles across the snowy fields, to spend the night, and the only person the captain saw was old Mrs. Westerbrook, sitting by the kitchen fire.

"You've lost your chance, captain," said she, good-humoredly. "Dorcas Smith has just gone by, on her way home from the sleighing party, and she says Max Crossley brought Sibyl Harrington in his new cutter, and they're engaged."

The captain went home the next day according to programme, and Mrs. Max Crossley has never seen him since. And when the affair came off, Job got a piece of wedding cake big enough to give him the dyspepsia for a week.—*New York Ledger.*

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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FOR MAYOR:
WM. C. McCARTHY.
FOR TREASURER:
C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER:
R. M. SNODGRASS.

ALLEGHENY.
FOR MAYOR:
DAVID L. SMITH.


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To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so, and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture, in a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

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5 cars prime Oats,
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Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874.

A gradual resumption of business on the part of manufacturers, while it has not yet exerted a favorable influence on the money market, in the sense of developing a demand for loanable funds, will probably do this ere long. The accumulation of funds at banks continues, and there are no special features in this direction.

There were no marked developments in the stock market, the general list being rather weak.

There is a slight improvement in the real estate market, although this is largely speculative as yet. Still there is good reason for believing that it will eventually take the form of more permanent investment for the purpose of improvement and use. It is an established principle in political economy that real estate and the improvements thereon must always represent the major portion of the accumulated capital of any country. The profits of industry and trade sooner or later find inadequate employment in the extension of trade, and must finally be invested in real estate and improvements. But as there can be no increase in the *extent* of land to represent the increase of capital, the only way in which it can represent the accumulation of profits is by an increase of improvements and in the value of the land.

Isaac S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold closed at | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| U. S. sixes—1881—coupon | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| 5-20 1863 | 117⅝ | 117 |
| 5-20—1864, | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| " 1865 | 119⅝ | 120 |
| " 1865 new. | 119⅜ | 119⅝ |
| " 1867 | 119½ | 119⅝ |
| " 1868—coupons. | 119⅞ | 119⅞ |
| 10-40's | 112 | 112¼ |
| 10-40's—coupons | 113⅜ | 113⅝ |
| Currency 6's | 113⅜ | 113⅝ |
| New 5 per cents | | |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 104¼ | 104¾ |
| Erie | 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| R. I. & E. | 17 | 17 |
| Ste. P. | 47 | 46¾ |
| Do. preferred | 73⅜ | 74 |
| Michigan Southern | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Do. Central | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| North Western Common | 58⅜ | 58⅜ |
| Do. preferred | 76 | 75¾ |
| Rock Island | 107½ | 107½ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 88⅝ | 87¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 43 | 43 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30 | 30¼ |
| Union Pacific | 56¾ | 57⅛ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| Harlem | 132⅝ | 131¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | 110 | 110 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 27¾ | 26⅝ |
| American Express | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| U. S. Express | 71⅜ | 71 |
| W., Fargo & Co., Express | 77 | 77 |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | Sat'day. | Monday |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 51 | 51 |
| " scrip | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| " | 57¾ | 57⅝ |
| Reading | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 123 | 123 |
| Oil Creek | 18 | 17¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60 | 60 |
| A. & R. R. R. | 92 | 92 |
| Central Transportation | 42 | 42 |
| Empire do. | 50¾ | 50 |

NEW YORK, February 16, 1874

The custom receipts were $451,000. The Treasury disbursements were $155,000. The total imports for the week ending on Saturday were $7,319,339, of which $2,864,556 were dry goods. Money closed at 4 on stock and 3 on Government collaterals. Sterling was weaker at 486 for sixty days and 487½@488 for sight. Gold ranged 112¾@113, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 3½@5. The clearings were $50,000,000. State bonds were strong for Tennessees and old and new Missouri sixes. Governments were strong, with the highest prices current at the close. Stocks opened firm, and declined at the first board ¼@1¼. At the second board there was a steadier tone and a slight recovery, when they again declined ¼@¾, and closed with a firmer tone and a recovery of ¼@¾ in the general market. The weakness was due to a decrease of legal tender circulation. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 110,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern, and 10,000 Atlantic and Pacific preferred.

*Governments.*—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120½; 5-20's '62, 118; do. '64, 119¼; do. '65, 120½; do. '65, new, 119⅝; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 119½; new 5's, 113⅜; 10-40's, 111¾; currency 6's, 119¾.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 86; do. new, 86; Virginia, new, 43; do. old, 37¾; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 17.

*Stocks.*—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 71; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 91; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago, ex. div., 86¾; Northwestern common, 58⅝; do. preferred, 75; Rock Island, 107; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 46¾; do. preferred, 74½; Toledo & Wabash, 37½; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 110; do. preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88¾; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 81¾; Panama, 31¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Union Telegraph, 35¾; Central Pacific, 96½; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

LONDON, February 16—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market on three months' bills is 3 5-16 per cent., which is 3-16 below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balances to-day was £10,000. Consols: money, 92@92¼; account, 92¼@92¾; U. S. Bonds: '65, old, 109¼; '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103¾; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 68¾; New York Central, 95¼.

PARIS, February 16.—Rentes 58f 90c.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—U. S. 5-20s of '62, 95¾.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 16, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, but they are sufficient to keep up the supply, as the demand is meagre and restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there has been no quotable change. We continue to quote at $3.50@4 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4.50@4 for good to prime, and $4.50 for choice—but few sales at outside figure Dealers complain that there is little or no margin at present rates, and that it is impossible to put them any higher.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a continued fair inquiry, but prices remain unchanged at 6@6½c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Trade continues quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. An improved demand may be looked for when the window glass factories start up and not before.

ALE—Brewers have been endeavoring to advance the card for some time past, and in view of the largely increased cost of Barley, there is no getting over the fact that prices should be good, but that they have as yet, been unable to agree on rates, hence the card remains unchanged X. $8 per brl. to the city, and $9 to the country. XX. 10. India Ale, $11. Porter, $9@10. Half bbls. in regular proportion.

BEANS—There is an increased demand, and possibly the market is a shade firmer but prices are no higher, $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—The market has recently have been comparatively light, but the demand has not improved much, and quotations may be given at 7½@8c per ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged, 3½@ ₱ lb. to the trade, and 3¾@4 in a small way. The season is almost over.

BUTTER—The arrivals have been fair during the past week, although not any more so than was sufficient to keep up the supply, and while the market is possibly a shade easier, prices are still sustained. Quotations may be fairly given at 15@ ₱ for common to medium; 25@30 for fair to good and 33@38 for prime to choice. There were some few small sales as high as 40, but these were new. We will agree to sell 38c as the highest notch. The market will afford, and some of them say that it is hard to get even that.

BAGGING—Plenty. Mill run bundled bags, 35c; two and one-half bus., 42; three bushel, 50.

BROOM CORN—There is rather more doing and the supply is light, but the inquiry is mainly for small lots, and prices have undergone no recent change. We continue to quote at 5½@5¾c for red; 7@8 for green, and 9@10 for hurl. The arrivals have been meagre for some time past, hence the supply is steadily being reduced.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.50. No. 6, $4.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Parlor Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Bars, Lake Copper, 19 ₱. sheets and bolts, 22c. Braziers' Copper, 16, 11 and 12 ₱. sheets, 38c. Braziers' Copper, 9 ₱., and less, 41c Circles; under 24 in diameter, 43c. Circles, 24 inches and over, 45c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 35c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in. by 48 in., 33c. Bolt Copper, 30c. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 32c. Bolts, 30c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cements, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Freeport, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined, Plaster, Western eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A, No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11½c; Nonatook, 11c; Pittsburgh Family, 10¾c. Juniata, 8. fine, 10c; White Carpet Chain fine, 33c Colored, 40c. Cotton Flannels, 18 Cotton Tubing, 33.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. S. Y. Water, 7. Oyesters, 6¾@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9½. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9½. Scotch Biscuit, 11½. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents, ½, 16c; ⅜, 15-16, 18½c tarred rope and lath yarn, 11c and hay and leather twine, 18½. Sisal rope—¾ and ½ in diameter, 15½; ⅜, 15½, and upwards, 15¾; hay and spoke twine, 18. Oil well drilling, cables—hawser laid, 17½c do. bolt rope and yarn, 19c Sand pump rope, 17½.

CANNED GOODS—The market for goods of this character continue dull, unusually so for this season of the year, notwithstanding prices. If we are not mistaken, are no higher than those of last year. We continue to quote in a jobbing way, at $3.25@3.50 for 3 lb Peaches; $2.35@2.50 for Tomatoes, and $2.00@3 for Winslow's Corn.

CHEESE—The receipts continue very stiff, especially for the best grades, and prices within the past week have still further advanced; prime Ohio Factory is now quoted at 13½@14c ₱ lb. in trade, and 16¾@17 for small lots. Both New York and Liverpool markets are reported very firm, and a still further advance would be not improbable. Low grade is dull and not quotable.

COKE—So far as we can learn, trade while limited, is giving slight satisfaction to manufacturers and prices unchanged. We continue to quote Connellsville at $3.25 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COMMERCIAL—Pittsburgh, is a regular way at $100@3 ₱ brl. as to quality.

CURRANTS—Are in jobbing way at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been comparatively quiet during the past week, the receipts light, and prices without change. Apples and Peaches having curtailed the demand, but stocks are light and holders confident. Peaches quotable at 16@17 for quarters, 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled. Apples—8@9 for common to good, and 9½@10 prime to choice. Blackberries 13@15. Dried Cherries, 23@25 unbleached, 6@7 bleached.

EGGS—The market continues slow and weak, and if the soft weather holds out much longer, it will look rather discouraging. There is no sharp decline; at present strictly fresh may be quoted at 26@27. There is still a heavy supply and plenty of eggs nearly all over the country, so it is impossible to dispose of them at any price—the limit of which has been reached.

FIRE BRICK—Woodland, $50; Apollo, $30; Bolivar, $30; West Virginia, $16.

FEATHERS—In light supply but the demand is fair, prices remain unchanged, and may be quoted No. 1 live geese, 62@68 wholesale, and and 70@ additional in a jobbing way.

FLOUR—Has been rather unsettled during the past week, and if anything, the market is weaker, although prices have undergone but little change. We quote at $6.50@6.75 for low grades; 7@7.50 for spring wheat flours; $8@8.50 for red winters, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market has been rather quiet during the past week, and while there has been receipts and offerings and scarcely an average demand, there is a weaker feeling, and prices have undergone a decline of 1@2c ₱ bush. Wheat have been considerably larger, although it is nearly all consigned to the mills, yet notwithstanding these facts, until the hands of dealers, the market is dull, and prices are lower. Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter quotable at $1.50@1.60, and white at $1.60@1.70. The Oat market is also weaker under the influence of increased arrivals but prices have undergone no quotable change, and holders do not feel inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales; it is claimed that there is little or no margin at present rates. Corn is dull and weak, with prospects of a further decline. There are but very few orders coming in and it is just as well, as they could not be filled if there were for want of stock—the stock of white corn in Pittsburgh for many years.

WOOL—The market remains substantially as last noted, quiet and unchanged. Fine delaine quoted at 36@40; fleeces, 45@50, according to quality. The stock in this section of the country is almost entirely closed up, and there is still considerable loss in first hands, but they are held so high as to place them virtually out of the market. Eastern manufacturers have been comparatively quiet for some days past, but as yet there has been no quotable decline, and as stocks are light it not likely there will be.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. | | | |
| Lindsay & McCutcheon | 1 | Lewis G & P m | 6 |
| Rogers & Bro | 1 | | |
| Total | 2 | | 6 |
| CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. | | | |
| McKnight D & Co, o | 2 | Reese G & Co, p | 2 |
| Pittsburgh Forge & Iron | 2 | Caughey & Ho, o | 2 |
| Pgh Bolt Co, o | 1 | Lucy Furnace, o | 2 |
| Shoenberger B & Co, o | 1 | Spang C & Co, m | 2 |
| Isabella Furnace, o | 20 | | |
| Total | 26 | | 6 |
| PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD. | | | |
| J Moorhead, m | 1 | Caughey and H, m | 3 |
| A Garrison & Co, m | 1 | | |
| Total | 2 | | 3 |
| ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. | | | |
| Nimick & Co, m | 3 | Zug & Co m | 1 |
| McKeesport Car Co, m | 1 | | |
| Total, | 4 | | 1 |

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 16, 1874.

The Crude market continues quiet, and while the tendency, judging from present indications, is still downward, there has been no quotable change in the prices as ruled last week. United pipes offered at $1.80, equal to $1.75 five cents per gallon delivered here. It is said that snot oil is still offering cheaper than certificates, which, if correct, indicates a want of tanking capacity, and this is advanced as a strong argument by those who are bearish and desire lower prices. Refined continues quiet and unchanged. Eastern shipment may be quoted at 12½@13c; delivered at works; to go west 15. Delivered in Philadelphia, 14½@15.

There is no improvement in the barrel market, and prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.75@1.80; city, $1.85@1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Stevenson | Liberty O. W. | 317 |
| Duncan | Cosmos O. W. | 161 |
| L & F | Brilliant O. W. | 297 |
| Stevenson | Liberty O. W. | 290 |
| McKelvy | Vesta O. W. | 240 |
| Duncan | Cosmos O. W. | 627 |
| Stevenson | Central O. W. | 616 |
| A Smuck | Riverside O. W. | 80 |
| Total | | 4,034 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, February 16, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull. Extra superfine held at $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring $1.21½; No. 2, seller at $1.17 cash; $1.17¾ seller March; $1.20 seller April; No. 3 $1.15. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 56¾@56¾c cash; 56¾@56¾c seller March; 57¼c seller April; 61¾c seller May; rejected 52c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 41¾c cash; 42c seller March. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 regular 82c; fresh 83¾@84¼c. Barley steady; moderate demand; No. 2 $1.80@1.83 cash; No. 3 $1.65@1.68.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at 5.25@6.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderate demand; $14.30 cash or seller March, $14.55 seller April. Lard steady; moderate demand; 9c cash or seller March. Bulk meats in demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 5½c; short ribs 8¾c—all loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; 96c.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton quiet; uplands 16½c; futures closed weak; sales of 16,200 bales; February 15 5 16; March 15 15 32 @15½c; April 16 1 16c; May 16 13 32c; June 17 7 16c; July 17 13–32c. Flour: receipts 8,000 bbls; market dull and lower at $5.80@6.20 for superfine western and State; $6.40@6.75 for common to good; $6.90@6.90 for good to choice; $6.05@7.65 for white wheat extra; $6.30@6.75 for extra Ohio; $6.70@11 for St. Louis. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady; $1.02 Wheat: receipts 95,000 bushels; market heavy and lower at $1.49@1.52 for No. 3 spring; $1.52@1.56 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.47@1.55 for Iowa, Minnesota spring; $1.54½@1.55 for No. 1 Chicago; $1.57@1.61 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee; $1.80 for white western; $1.82 for Northwest spring. Rye quiet; $1.02@1.04. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 90,000 bushels; market opened dull and heavy, and closed steady at 76@78c for new western; mixed afloat; 79@80c for very choice dry do; 79@80c for white western; 88c for old western mixed afloat. Oats: receipts 42,850 bushels; market dull and declining; 60@61c for mixed western; 61@62c for white western. Stock of grain in store February 14th: Wheat, 1,138,587 bushels; corn, 549 987 bush.; oats, 447,427 bush.; rye, 28,093 bush.; barley, 57,922 bush.; malt, 19,184 bush.; peas, 725 bush. Hay unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee dull and declining. Sugar scarcely so firm. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum: crude 7¼c; refined 14¾c; closing buyers 15c. Eggs unchanged. Provisions: pork quiet, steady; new mess $16; March $15.70; May $16. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams 10c; dry salted shoulders 6¾c; middles quiet and unchanged. Lard: prime steam 9½c; short clear 9¾c; firmer; 9½c for prime steam; February 9 7-16c; March 9¾c. Butter firm at 25@37c for western. Cheese unchanged.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Flour quiet, with calls for round lots of shipping brands; superfine five-eighths treble $6.50@7.50; family $8@9. Corn easier; white 78c; yellow 85c. Oats dull and lower at 60c. Bran dull at 97½c. Hay dull; prime $20. Pork dull at $16.00@16.25. Dry salt meats dull; loose 6¾@8¾c; packed 7½c higher. Bacon dull at 7@7¼@8¾c. Hams 12@12½c. Lard in light supply; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 10¼@10¾c. Sugar dull; prices fair to fully fair 7@7¾c; choice 8c. Molasses dull; common fermenting 53@55c; rebolled 62@ 63½c. Whisky dull; Louisiana $1; Cincinnati $1.04. Coffee quiet at 24½@28½c. Corn meal steady; $3.90. Cotton: demand active; sales 7,500 bales; prices firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15¼@15¾c; middling to strict middling 16¼@16¾c; good middling 17¼ @17¾c; receipts 18,475 bales; exports: continent 1,465; coastwise 3,498. Great Britain 6,526; stock 328,157; unsold 180,000.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, February 16.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; 15¾c. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; moderate demand; $1.40@1.45. Rye dull at nominal; $1.02@1.03. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet; steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼. Bulk meats steady; moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@5¾; clear rib 7¾@c; clear 7¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; 6¾@8¾@8¾. Hogs slow; only common grades on the market; $4.60@5.20; receipts 2,410; shipments 1,610. Whisky: good demand at a decline, 95c.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Flour steady, dull and unchanged. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn nominal. Oats dull and weak; western 56@58c. Rye steady at 96@98c. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $16.00. Bulk meats: limited inquiry at inside rates; shoulders 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c. Bacon: only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9@9¼c; sugar-cured hams 12@ 13c. Lard: 9@9½c for western. Butter scarce and wanted; roll 33@37c, tub 36@40c. Coffee dull at 24½@26½c. Whisky dull at 99c.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, February 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No. 3 white Wabash $1.47; amber Michigan $1.47¾@1.48; No. 1 red $1.53½; No. 2 $1.45. Corn steady and in moderate demand, high mixed new 52c; low do 50c; no grade, new, 47c. Oats dull and unchanged.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour dull; superfine $4.25; extra $5.25. Wheat, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $15.12½. Bulk meats: shoulders 6@6¼c; clear rib 7¼@8c; clear 8¼@8½c. Bacon: shoulders 7@7¼c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 9@9½c. Lard: tierce 9¼@9½c; kegs 10¼@10½c. Whisky 94½c.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, February 16.—Linseed oil 30s@30 3d. Turpentine 37s.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Cotton firmer; uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; American 8,400; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon: long clear middles 58s 9d; short do 59s 9d.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, February 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.12½; No. 2 $1.18¾, Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2 40¾c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 56¾c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 79c. Barley active; No. 1 $1.80c.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, February 16.—Cotton firm and in good demand at 15¾@15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active at 75c. Oats dull at 58@60c. Bulk meats in good demand at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders and 8¾@8¾c. Lard dull at 9¼@10¼c.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, February 16.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn firmer; old mixed 69@70c; new do 66@67c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 48c; No. 2 46c.

**Oswego.**

OSWEGO, February 16.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.59. Corn quiet; 62c. Oats held at 52c for State. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2.10.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, February 16.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¾@13¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull. Rye steady. Corn unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 11¾@12c; refined 14¾c. Whisky held at $1,01 for western

**Live Stock.**

NEW YORK, February 16.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to day 4,780, making 7,480 for the week, against 9,020 last week; quality generally very common; demand moderate and market dull and drooping at a reduction of ¼c; all grades below strictly prime; about 100 head unsold and extra sheep and cows were left over. In other words, that while the reduction in freights is equal to about a shilling ₱ cwt the increased cost of cattle was from two to three shillings, which if correct, shows that the difference in the cost of transportation was added upon the cost of stock. It is regulation and uniformity of freights that desire to see. Cows: low grades are so scarce and tend that there is no quality in charging $50 ₱ head from Chicago or Pittsburgh, while but $7 is charged to New York, and the same is true of Cattle. Veal calves: receipts 1,475; active; prices ranging at 7½@8½c ₱ lb. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to day 11,350, making 36,330 for the week, against 34,700 last week; market dull for sheep; lambs firm. Hogs: market dull but steady; receipts 2,100; 1,000 head of light Ohio at 5¾c; dressed inactive but firm at 6¾@7¾c for city and 6¼@ 7c for western.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The cattle market is without decided change; sales of 2,050; extra Kansas and Western steers $7.50; fair to good 6@7; common $4@5.50. Sheep firmly held; sales 7,000 at $5@8. Hogs rather lower; sales of 4,500 at $5.50@6.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, February 16.—The trade movement continues sluggish, and commission houses and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are in steady but moderate request at former prices. Cottonades are more active. Prints and fancy shirtings are in fair demand. Percales are active. Fancy and white cotton flannels are more freely. Fine grades of heavy and light cassimeres and worsted coatings are in steady demand.

**IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.**

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 cars rail, Central Ref Company; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 1 do, R P Burgan; 1 do, H M Masters; 1 do g stone, F Alden; 1 organ, J Hamilton; 16 bxs fish, T McCoy; 6 do bacon, H Lowenstein; 1 pkg mdse, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, J J Shearer, Lakeville; 2 M Sayer, Orrville; 1 do, W Reed, Orrville; 1 do, W Burton, Orrville; 1 do, J Terrance, Bellaire; 1 do, G D Vanatta, Bellaire; 1 do, R Frater, Bridgeport; 1 do, Anderson-Smith's Ferry; 1 do, Dan Miller, Canal Dover

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 32 |

DRIVEN IN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Stakeley | 7 | James Shaw | 12 |
| Owner | 9 | Henry Nagle | 7 |
| Greenwald & Kahn | 23 | James Hamlin | 16 |
| S Marks & Bro. | 18 | | |
| Total | | | 97 |

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The supply on sale to-day footed up some 38 cars, or calculating to the car, 760 head against 50 cars or 930 head last Monday, showing a falling off of 12 cars or 216 head. As might be expected, with this large falling off in the supply, trade opened up lively, and that it continued so is evident from the fact that the bulk of the stock had changed hands by nine o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the pens were almost entirely cleared, however, while dealers all conceded a more active market there was a diversity of feeling in regard to prices. Some while acknowledging that trade was more active, contended that prices were no better, while others claimed this was more than offset by the increased cost of freights and extra weight; in other words, that while the reduction in freights is equal to about a shilling ₱ cwt the increased cost of cattle was from two to three shillings, which if correct, shows that the difference in the cost of transportation was added upon the cost of stock. It is regulation and uniformity of freights that desire to see. Cows: low grades are so scarce and tend that there is no quality in charging $50 ₱ head from Chicago or Pittsburgh, while but $7 is charged to New York, and the same is true of Cattle. Veal calves: receipts 1,475; active; prices ranging at 7½@8½c ₱ lb. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to day 11,350, making 36,330 for the week, against 34,700 last week; market dull for sheep; lambs firm. Hogs: market dull but steady; receipts 2,100; 1,000 head of light Ohio at 5¾c; dressed inactive but firm at 6¾@7¾c for city and 6¼@ 7c for western.

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PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The cattle market is without decided change; sales of 2,050; extra Kansas and Western steers $7.50; fair to good 6@7; common $4@5.50. Sheep firmly held; sales 7,000 at $5@8. Hogs rather lower; sales of 4,500 at $5.50@6.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, February 16.—The trade movement continues sluggish, and commission houses and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are in steady but moderate request at former prices. Cottonades are more active. Prints and fancy shirtings are in fair demand. Percales are active. Fancy and white cotton flannels are more freely. Fine grades of heavy and light cassimeres and worsted coatings are in steady demand.

**IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.**

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 cars rail, Central Ref Company; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 1 do, R P Burgan; 1 do, H M Masters; 1 do g stone, F Alden; 1 organ, J Hamilton; 16 bxs fish, T McCoy; 6 do bacon, H Lowenstein; 1 pkg mdse, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, J J Shearer, Lakeville; 2 M Sayer, Orrville; 1 do, W Reed, Orrville; 1 do, W Burton, Orrville; 1 do, J Terrance, Bellaire; 1 do, G D Vanatta, Bellaire; 1 do, R Frater, Bridgeport; 1 do, Anderson-Smith's Ferry; 1 do, Dan Miller, Canal Dover

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 32 |

DRIVEN IN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Stakeley | 7 | James Shaw | 12 |
| Owner | 9 | Henry Nagle | 7 |
| Greenwald & Kahn | 23 | James Hamlin | 16 |
| S Marks & Bro. | 18 | | |
| Total | | | 97 |

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The supply on sale to-day footed up some 38 cars, or calculating to the car, 760 head against 50 cars or 930 head last Monday, showing a falling off of 12 cars or 216 head. As might be expected, with this large falling off in the supply, trade opened up lively, and that it continued so is evident from the fact that the bulk of the stock had changed hands by nine o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the pens were almost entirely cleared, however, while dealers all conceded a more active market there was a diversity of feeling in regard to prices. Some while acknowledging that trade was more active, contended that prices were no better, while others claimed this was more than offset by the increased cost of cattle and extra weight; in other words, that while the reduction in freights is equal to about a shilling ₱ cwt the increased cost of cattle was from two to three shillings, which if correct, shows that the difference in the cost of transportation was added upon the cost of stock. It is regulation and uniformity of freights that desire to see. Cows: low grades are so scarce and tend that there is no quality in charging $50 ₱ head from Chicago or Pittsburgh, while but $7 is charged to New York, and the same is true of Cattle. Veal calves: receipts 1,475; active; prices ranging at 7½@8½c ₱ lb. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to day 11,350, making 36,330 for the week, against 34,700 last week; market dull for sheep; lambs firm. H

# HOME NEWS.

## SEND THE RETURNS.

The GAZETTE office will be open all night to receive the returns from the elections in the two cities. We will be much obliged if our friends will send us the result, not only in regard to the general city ticket, but as far as is possible, the ward ticket as well.

Mr. John Huckestein, Third ward, Allegheny, is a candidate for Select Council. His efficiency as a member of that branch of Councils heretofore would seem to render his re-election a certainty.

**Letters Held for Postage Feb. 16, 1874:** William Badger, City, Pa., 2c; J. A. Brans, Cleveland, O., 3c; Mrs. S. A. Bryce, Altoona, Pa., 3c; Adam Engelhardt, Collinsville, Conn., 3c; G. Henn, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; W. Hillman, Crabtree, Pa., 3c; Louis A. McGuire, Brintons Pa., 2c; James L. McGuire, Brintons, Pa., 2c; William Roselius, West Meridan, Conn., 3c; Mr. Vaxburger, City, Pa., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

## Allegheny Mortuary.

The following is the death list of Allegheny as reported by Health Officer Hoch for the week ending Sunday:

Inflamation of the stomach, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4; still born, 2; consumption, 2; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 2; scarlatina, 1; phtisis pulmonalis, 1; chorea, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 2; from five to ten, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1. Males, 5; females, 10. White, 13; colored, 2. Total 15.

## The Conspiracy Hearing.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock was the time set for the hearing in the case of John Ross, Frank Ardary, Robert Dickson and Thomas M. Blair, on a charge of conspiracy preferred against them in connection with certain alleged negotiations of notes and funds for the Nation Trust Company. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Payne, and the defense by Messrs Hampton, Acheson and Brown. Owing, however, to the death of Mr. Swoope, one of the counsel for defense, and and the serious illness of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., it was mutually agreed to postpone the hearing for one week. Alderman McMaster will, therefore, give the matter his attention next Monday, unless, indeed, some other unforseen cause interposes to again postpone this many-time postponed case.

## A Declination.

*To the Republican Voters of the Eleventh Ward.*

Notwithstanding my declinations at the suggestion meeting on Thursday evening last, you have thought best to nominate me for Council. I am under obligations to you, and the citizens of the ward, for honors conferred on me in the past, and am greatful for this mark of your continued confidence, but I most respectfully decline the proffered honors, and cannot, always cent, under any circumstances, be found a candidate.

I have made request of the chairman of the proper committee that the name of my competitor, Mr. Charles Meyran, be presented as the regular nominee.

I ask you all to support him, as he has the time, the ability and the experience to properly represent the ward in City Councils.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

## The Car Robbers.

Yesterday morning the men arrested on a charge of plundering railway cars at the outer depot, was accorded a hearing before Deputy Mayor Neillie. The party numbered ten men, all of whom have been in the employ of the Railway Company, either in the capacity of yard hands or as brakemen on the trains. They gave their names as James Russell, William Caldwell, William Dowd, Charles Smith, Robert Woods, John Chesler, V. S. Pettigrew, A. J. Connor, G. B. Hall and H. W. Connor, and they were summoned to answer charges of larceny preferred by W. F. Ross. The investigation was made interesting by one of the parties to the affair, a brakeman named Connor telling all he knew about the operations of the gang. The result was that seven of the prisoners were required to give bail in $1,000 each to answer at court charges of larceny, and in default were committed to jail. Pettigrew, Chesler and Caldwell were discharged. After the hearing and during the afternoon, the officers succeeded in arresting Samuel Woods, Robert Butler and — Riley, implicated by the evidence, and locked them up for future disposition.

The Allegheny police are entitled to commendation for their vigilance in effecting the arrest of the burglars, and to their efforts in this particular, is no doubt due the extraordinary immunity which that city possesses from the almost constant raids of night prowlers, so noticeable elsewhere.

## LOOKING OVER THE FIELD.

### The Ladies Propose to Inaugurate a Temperance Campaign.

Yesterday afternoon, in response to the published call, a number of ladies assembled at the Temperance Alliance headquarters to consider the propriety of inaugurating a temperance campaign, similar to that progressing in Ohio. The ladies assembled numbered some of the most influential workers in the temperance cause, and others who had never taken any part in public work. No formal organization was attempted, the meeting being merely preliminary in character, but the matter was discussed, and various plans informally considered—chief among which was one for a thorough organization of the women of all the churches in the community. After a full survey of the field, and its views, had been interchanged, it was decided to hold another meeting next Thursday at the same place, and in the afternoon, at which steps could be taken for a permanent organization, and a concentration of forces for the battle.

## THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

### The Closing Notes of the Campaign—Vigorous Work Anticipated—The Outlook in Pittsburgh—Republicans Serene and Confident of a Sweeping Victory—Philadelphia's Rebellion Record a Stunner—The Prospects in Allegheny—Mr. Smith Moving Around Lively—His Opponents Not Idle—An Interesting Contest Expected.

The chief topic of conversation last evening among nearly all classes was "election." From the activity manifested everywhere among those leading in political movements, it was evident that all parties had left nothing undone to secure success, and were improving the last few hours before the battle, to take a fresh review of the field and make provision for any possible emergency.

IN PITTSBURGH

the general feeling in Republican circles, was one of the most assured confidence. In the evening at Municipal Hall, and at the Lincoln Club rooms, the workers were present, it was generally conceded that no city election had ever been so well worked up," and the reports which came in from all quarters indicate a certain and sweeping Republican triumph.

On the Mayoralty head the Democrats mistake, but that the developments in reference to Guthries treasonable proclivities, and been a "stunner" for him, and though his friends made every effort to explain them away, the explanations, among those who thought, have favored him were generally voted lame and impotent. The fact remained that he had not come up to the mark as a loyal man at a time when every man's loyalty was tested, and the answer of his public satisfactorily explain that away. The intelligence was only received in the city during the afternoon, but was soon widely spread, and everywhere occasioned expressions of detestation.

Mr. McCarthy's friends who were on hand, were confident he would have a larger majority than anything ever given in any municipal election, and were willing to back up their faith by the "hard cash." The bets were freely offered as a general rule, not upon who shall win, but upon the majority.

On the Treasurership it was conceded that there would not be enough of a fight to make the result interesting, and Mr. Magee was set down for a sweeping victory.

For Controller the fact of Eder's ineligibility for the office very generally seemed to settle his chance, and from the talk in Democratic circles, it would seem that he will not even poll half their vote. But even had he been eligible many of the political opponents of Snodgrass thought it was hardly policy to attempt to make a change from a man who had proved himself so well fitted to the place, to one who had never displayed any special ability, either in public or private life.

The excitement quieted down early in the evening, and the candidates, with their friends, wrapped the drapery of their couches about them, and laid down to pleasant dreams of early rising, a day of work, and a crowning victory.

IN ALLEGHENY

the general sentiment could not be so easily gauged. The three-cornered fight over there made the situation interesting, and each one of the candidates had his ardent friends, who were emphatic in their expressions of confidence, and were not at all backward in attesting the earnestness of their convictions by putting up the greenback collateral on the result. The meeting at City Hall attracted quite a number of leading politicians, and the discussions among the crowd gave a much better indication of the feeling than did the speeches.

"We calculate," remarked a Phillips man, "to give him 500 majority in the Second ward."

"And we calculate," said another from the Third, "to go you several hundred better than that for Davy. We've worked up there—we are, and we'll stick by our man."

The friends of the Democratic nominee were also engaged in mathematical calculations, and could, by their system of figuring, demonstrate that not Smith or Phillips, but Fairley was "the coming man."

It was generally conceded, however, that the contest lay between Smith and Phillips, with the advantage, perhaps, in favor of the former, and the friends of both making this fact were not idle; each side by figures that looked plausible on paper, claimed the victory. Upon one point, however, there was unanimity of sentiment—that the successful man would need all the help his friends could give him, and that the majority would not be very great in any case.

So the situation politically appeared in both cities last night and

THE RETURNS

of to-day will be looked to with interest. Under the new Constitution, the votes cannot be county hourly, and the result cannot therefore be fairly predicated until after the polls close.

In reference to this counting of the returns, it is said that a construction has been put upon the law, in some districts, that the vote in any one direction cannot be announced until the full returns are footed up for the whole ticket, general as well as ward. It is hardly probable, however, that this extreme view will be adopted in many of the districts.

Thus the canvass has closed, and now the only duty before every man, who wishes the welfare of his city, is to put in appearance at the polls, and cast his ballot, to suit his conscience.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

## DEATH OF MR. SWOOPE.

### The End of an Active Life—The Record of a Brilliant Career—The General Feeling of Sorrow in the City and Elsewhere.

The death of Hon. H. B. Swoope, an event, which had in a measure, been feared for sometime past by intimate friends, occurred at his residence in East Liberty yesterday morning, and occasioned, throughout the community, a feeling of deep and profound sorrow, shared in alike by friend and foe. Mr. Swoope had been a sufferer from disease for years, and within the past two months had been attacked with his old complaint, hemorrhoids, but he had so often withstood the assaults of the disease, that he, with his friends, still clung to the hope of his recovery. During the past two weeks, however, the exhaustive nature of the disease began to tell upon him especially, and at last death put an end to his suffering, and brought to a close a most brilliant life.

Full reference is made elsewhere in our editorial columns to the career and genius of the honored dead, but a passing note of some other facts connected with the sad event may not be uninteresting here.

Mr. Swoope had for seventeen years been afflicted with the disease which in the end proved his conqueror, and had suffered sufficient to have exhausted the vitality of almost any man in half the time. During his residence in Pittsburgh especially was he afflicted with it, but his iron will and wonderful abundance of nerve power sustained him in the prosecution of the duties of his important position, when other men would have fallen, exhausted, from the ranks of workers. The writer has often witnessed him in the preparation of his cases, and in the discharge of the duties of his office, when he had to be carried to and from the office and the Court room, and was unable to stand. Yet, notwithstanding this suffering and exhaustion, his mind was vigorous and under such discipline that when the most wearied, sometimes, were won his most brilliant legal victories. His energy was indomitable, his devotion to his chosen pursuit untiring, and his success as a consequence of his attention and services, nothing short of the marvellous.

Of his work while in Pittsburgh as the legal representative of the Government, the community is pretty familiar, for some of the most interesting pages of local journalism have borne witness to his trials and triumphs.

Almost the last time he appeared in public was an occasion for an unusual display of his peculiar powers, and the conviction of the celebrated "Little Horace" was his triumph.

It is now about two months since he was seized with an attack of unusual severity. At first the physicians in attendance thought the case within the reach of medical skill, and several times he was reported to be on the way to assured convalescence, but these hopes proved delusions, and it become apparent to the most observant of his friends within the past fortnight, that the hour of his dissolution was fast approaching. He still, however, never lost hope himself, and expressed his encouragement until Sunday evening, when his physician announced his despair of the case, and the fact was communicated to him by a clerk from his office. Then, for the first time, he seems to have fully realized the danger of his condition. Shortly after midnight he asked his physician, Dr. King, if he was going to die, and being answered in the affirmative said, "Well, I have no merit of my own, and I commit myself and my family to God." Again he said: "I have made my peace with my God through the Lord Jesus Christ." Of this last scene of all, an intimate editorial associate has written: "We do not care to speak of these last hours, but it is well to state that his mind was as clear to the last as it ever was when in the pride of health. He died surrounded by his family, conversing and advising with them up until within five minutes of his last breath. He talked as calmly and peacefully of his end, and was as full of re ignation and hope, as if the long journey before him was but the pleasure of a summer day's excursion. And so he passed away."

The deceased was in the forty-third year of his age—just in the prime of a manhood, from which if health had been vouchsafed, the outcome might have been so great. He leaves a widow and three children, to mourn. The eldest of the children is a boy eighteen ye s of age, the second child is a boy about thirteen and the third a little girl eight years old.

As soon as the fact of his demise became known in the city, it called forth from all classes, a general and hearty expression of sorrow. Among his legal associates in both the United States and the County Courts appropriate action was taken. In the United States District Court which had been the scene of so many of his triumphs,—the fact of his death was announced by W. S. Purviance, Esq., who made touching allusion to his character as a man, a friend, and a lawyer of distinguished worth.

Mr. Josiah Cohen, in seconding the motion for adjournment, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, paid a similar tribute, and His Honor Judge McCandless, in a few feeling words, endorsed all that had been said, and paid personal respect to the eminent abilities of the departed.

In the Court of Common Pleas, the announcement was made by Mr. C. S. Fetterman, and occasioned eulogies from Mr. R. S. Woods, Major A. M. Brown, and His Honor Judge Collier.

In the District Court reference to the great loss to the legal fraternity was made by Mr. R. D. Carnahan, who had been his predecessor in office, and by His Honor Judge White and others.

The announcement was also made in the United States Court at Philadelphia, where the action of our courts was followed, and adjournment ordered. Thus from all quarters came the testimonials to his greatness from those who ought best to know—those who had met him in the legal arena. And this was but the voicing of the general sentiment which was felt as well by opponents who had feared, by friends who had loved.

If time and space permitted, the record of the estimation of his genius, as given by public speakers, by friends and by the press, might be indefinitely multiplied, but it is hardly necessary here to enter upon such details further than what has been written.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased, the remains will be taken to his old home in Clearfield for interment, in the same cemetery where already a part of his household—two of his children—rest. In the sad preparation for this last journey, the body of the deceased was embalmed yesterday and prepared for the last rites—the time for which has not yet been fixed.

In such an hour we would not intrude upon the sacredness of the bereaved's sorrow, but the pen refuses to keep back what the heart indites—an expression of genuine and tenderest sympathy for the stricken mourners, from one who had first learned to admire and next to love, him for when there is such mourning to day.

## BREVITIES

### Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····A boy is advertised for in to-day's GAZETTE.

····There were thirty-one commitments to jail yesterday.

····The criminal court is off duty until the March term sets in.

····To-day is Shrove Tuesday and to-morrow commences the Lenten season.

····Yesterday's sunshine gave glorious promise that the ground hog proposes sticking to the truth this year.

····One need only make a tour of the polling places to-day to convince oneself that it is the wind-up of the carnival before Lent.

····A pure article of limestone is being placed on Center avenue, Minersville; a decided improvement on the soft material hitherto in use there.

····A coal miner, whose name we did not learn, was unfortunate enough to have one of his legs broken, yesterday, in one of Walton's mines, at Elizabeth.

····Alderman Stewart, of Allegheny, yesterday committed James Wright to jail for a hearing on information of his wife, who charges him with proneness to disorderly conduct around their joint domicil.

····Our readers generally will remember this day one year ago, from the fact that there was a flood in the Monongahela river, causing the Allegheny to back water and overflow its banks to a considerable extent.

····Some of the property holders in the Sixteenth and Twentieth wards object to being assessed for the Thirty-third street sewer unless those of other wards lying adjacent are also made to help foot the bill.

····According to a writer in the Oil City *Derrick*, the entire daily production of the Butler county oil region does not at present exceed sixteen thousand barrels and there are only twenty-three wells drilling.

····The present rise in the river has taken 5,331,000 bushels of coal below, the greater part of which goes to Louisville, where the Pittsburgh article is now being delivered to housekeepers at fourteen cents.

····The police late last night closed a transom in the store of R. H. Palmer, Wood street, and having noticed a stranger loitering near by, examined the premises for plunderers but if any contemplated an entrance they were not successful.

····The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, but transacted no business of special importance except to accept the resignation of Mr. S. B. McElroy. The Board will meet on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

····John H. Kelly was committed to jail yesterday for trial by Acting Mayor O'Donnell, to answer a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony. The prisoner was caught on the premises of Harvey Wells & Co. last Sunday night.

····If the *Leader* misses the timely opportunity this day to publish that antique joke about there only being 325 days in the year, the other forty being Lent, then it is a fact beyond peradventure that their "All Sorts" man has gone off on a vacation.

····A young woman named Maggie Connor and two boys were arrested yesterday by Alderman Kreuters police, charged with malicious mischief in wantonly tramping over and destroying a lot of unburned brick at Nicholas Miller's yard in Allegheny city.

····One of the two gangs of burglars committed for trial yesterday had their habitation in a shanty boat moored at Smoky Island—another evidence of the well founded belief that the "floating" population of cities consist of the most dangerous classes.

····Montague and Burke, the night prowlers who have for so long considered the East End their own particular oyster, and burglarized it accordingly, were taken to their penitentiary quarters yesterday. They got eight years and a half and four years and three months respectively.

····Mr. Bailey, the man who was so severely injured some time ago by a car on the Center avenue railway, died Sunday afternoon at his home in the Thirteenth ward. He persistently refused to permit the surgeons to amputate his injured arm, and to this is accredited the fatal termination of the accident.

····Republicans, beware of going to vote for friendship sake. Many of you will be asked to vote to-day for Mr. Guthrie, on the plea that one vote for a friend does make much difference. Remember that a vote given this way counts two. The Democrats will try all sorts of little dodges to get a vote. Beware of them.

····The Chief Engineer of the fire department in his forthcoming report, now in process of completion, states that during the year there were 214 fires the total loss from which was $211,989. The aggregate insurance paid on this amount was $152,789. The value of property destroyed upon which there was no insurance was $59 200.

····Several gentlemen of this city and in other parts of the Western District of Pennsylvania, are announced as candidates for the U. S. District Attorneyship, made vacant by the death of Mr. Swoope. Among others are Col. Bayne, W. S. Miller, Esq., deputy when Mr. Carnahan held the position, Judge Henry Souther, of Erie, and John M. Thompson, Esq., of Butler.

····Alderman Nichols yesterday committed Jacob Newsbaumer to jail for a hearing on the 26th inst., to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Joseph Oscheimer. The parties fell out about a buxom German lass, and unable to settle the matter amicably, a resort to the deadly Smith & Wesson was taken, and Oscheimer received a flesh wound in the thigh.

····Col. Campbell has received a massive tower of ossified elk together with the head attached thereto—a present from Lieut. Foster, of the Third Cavalry, to the Duquesne Grays. It is intended to utilize the bone pile as an ornamental fence, but the rumor of the carcass also been sent the boys would have nothing else on earth to wish for—unless indeed it was a cooking stove and a little salt.

····It is becoming a serious matter with more than the defendants in that Nation Trust Company swindle suit, over fifty witnesses already are one by one failing ill—not to mention how sick the public are of the whole matter—and next, rather than postponements should cease, it would not be surprising if the parties interested should have something horrible happen them in the same *seriatim* style.

····Rev. J. S. Lemon, a prominent and well known minister of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, and who has been in poor health for several years past, died, recently, in Belmont county, Ohio, where he had been stationed for the last three years. He had but a short time since returned from Florida, whither he had gone in hopes of regaining his health.

····The following overseers of the election to be held to day were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas: Fifth ward, Wm. McBride, Thos. J Callahan; Seventh ward, S. Stokely, Jas. McCaffrey; Eighth ward, Peter McGrail and Jas. B. Moore; Eleventh ward, Wm. Haney, Henry J. Hachmaster; Sharpsburg, Robert Kelley, Wm. A. Lewis; Shaler township, Wm. Seibert, Edward Bilek.

····A Chicago paper recently remarked, relative to Dr. Smith's peculiar medical practice, that "Pittsburgh runs as naturally to poison as St Louis does to seed." True, our ways are dark, though they "scoot" our people and strangers to an extensive degree, but it really seems like the wholesale killing by the Windy City contemporary to reproach us on the arsenic game, when only yesterday telegrams stated a family of four in that virtuous city had been criminally poisoned.

····John McBride and Pat McLaughlin discussed the merits and demerits of the leading candidates for municipal magistracy a few nights since, and became so heated over championing their respective favorites that a row resulted. The McLaughlin is alleged to have drawn a revolver, but was disarmed by his opponent. With a view to punishing the wielder of fire arms, an information for felonious assault was made before Alderman Logan, and McLaughlin bagged a night's lodging to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

····The opening of Spring, now thought by the ice dealers to be not far off, should suggest to parents that the Christmas supply of toys are not suitable for the average juvenile's outdoor amusements. Furthermore a little retrospectively will doubtless convince them that on all the earth there is nothing from which the same quantity of happiness can be extracted, in proportion to its size, as a nice sand pile to play in, and throw into other little boys' and girls' hair. Why not then dump a load in your back yard, and thus keep the infantile scamps from risking their necks around new buildings, besides saving them from uncomfortable naps in beds of liquid mortar?

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Card From David Kirk.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In regard to my withdrawal as a candidate, and the charges that have been made of "consideration" for the same, permit me to say that I entered upon the race unsolicited, and supposed I could withdraw unregretted; but I find that my withdrawal has been as offensive as my candidacy, and generally to the same men. To them I have nothing to say. I do not need to deny charges to my friends, and I will not to my enemies; but to the public I have a word to say: I found myself in a serious and embarrassing position. I found myself in a violation of plighted word, the candidate of a divided faction, I found myself the candidate of men with whom I had no sympathy, and who seemed to be using me for the purpose of private revenge upon a man with whom I had no quarrel, and one who had acted with and sustained me in Council against the very men who now sought to use me. I acted and settled the matter according to the dictates of my own conscience and my own judgment. I am responsible to myself alone. But I rejoice to find that my true friends are satisfied and that my honorable opponents approve of, and admire, my course, and if each citizen will decide, act and vote as I have done (according to the dictates of his own judgment), the result of the election will not be uncertain. They will not decide to gratify revenge, or yet to vote for weak incompetency, but for true worth, force and ability; they will not decide, because their favorite is not in the field, to inflict another Democratic administration upon our city, when they have an opportunity to vote for a true Republican and genuine reformer.

Respectfully, DAVID KIRK.

[Advertisement.]

CAUGHT ON A FLY.

### A Little Conversation Just Before Meeting.

Elsewhere we refer to the Smith, or rather Phillips meeting as it turned out to be, held in the Allegheny Diamond last night. Just before the band arrived, two prominent Republicans, John Negley and Sam Hastings, met in the main hall of the City building, when the following conversation ensued:

Mr. Hastings—Well, John, are you going to support Davy Smith?

Mr. Negley—Support him, how could I, after your advice?

Mr. Hastings—My advice, why, what do you mean?

Mr. Negley—Why, didn't you tell me that you couldn't vote for Davy Smith?

Mr. Hastings—No? On what grounds?

Mr. Negley—On these grounds: You told me that Davy Smith gambled and played cards all day Sunday, and I believed you and gave him up. I am for Orm by Phillips.

There was a big laugh just there and the parties separated.

## THE ALLEGHENY MEETING.

### Ratifying Mr. D. L. Smith's Nomination—A Large and Spirited Meeting—Addresses by Messrs. McCormick and Haymaker and Others.

Last evening the Republicans of Allegheny assembled in large numbers in front of the City Hall, Allegheny, to ratify the nomination of Mr. D. L. Smith, the nominee for Mayor. The meeting was very largely attended, and, in enthusiasm, was a very good reminder of the days of the Presidential campaign.

A brass band did musical service previous to the commencement of the regular proceedings, and about eight o'clock, when the people had gathered, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers.

PRESIDENT—Arthur Hobson.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. Alfred Slack, Hon. Jno. A. Myler, Hon. James McIrler, Hon. David Macferron, Geo. F. Comley, James E. Strickler, Geo. Moul, Isaac Rigby, James Brown, S. D. Harbaugh, Adam Gilly, Wm. McCain, Daniel Broadford, W. James Caughey, John Heath, Robert White, Samuel Hastings, G. P. Balsley, Jr., Gottlieb Wathsta, Hon. Jno. H. Hare, Prof. S. A. Neale, B. F. Fuptess, Chas. Pugh, Jno. Cook, Wm. Kunkle, Robt. Blair, H. M. Dunlap, D. W. Riggs, M. D., J. O. S. Golder, Dr. Jno. Hamilton, Jno. Walton, Jno. G. Harper, John Fedding, Hugh McNeil, Wm. E. Hopkins, W. B. Hopkins, Fred. Beckert, James Hunter, David Megran, T. Freeborn, Sr., Wm. Eberhardt, C. Hax, S. D. Sholes, Wm. Rhodes, Peter Uebler, J. C. Schnell, W. H. Slack, Wilson Lahue, S. P. Shriver, Archibald McFarland, Phillips Newcomer, Samuel Duncan, James D. Walker.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. H. H. McCormick and J. S. Haymaker, who made addresses strongly endorsing Mr. Smith, and urging upon every Republican the duty of supporting a man who as a soldier and as a magistrate had given evidence of his ability for the office. At the conclusion of these addresses Mr. H. C. Mackrell was called upon by the crowd and made an address, after which the meeting adjourned.

### European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Weser at New York; Baltic Lloyd line steamer Humboldt at New York; Hamburg line steamer Westphalia at Plymouth.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue tf


# WORKINGMEN!

## SMALL HOUSEHOLDERS.

## TAX-PAYERS

## READ AND BE CONVINCED!

The attempt has been made to make political capital against

# WILLIAM C. McCARTHY,

The Candidate for Mayor, on the ground that he was the originator of the Equalization Ordinance, and that the Ordinance discriminated against certain persons. Read how it has benefited the Poor Man, who has heretofore paid more than his just share of taxes.

We will present a few instances, showing that the Poor Man's tax has invariably been

## Reduced under Equalization.

Take the case of David Aiken, Jr., of the 20th ward. Under the old rule of taxation, he owning 25¼ acres of land, with improvements, was assessed at a valuation of $5,242; under Equalization it is assessed at $16,420.

A. J. Ferguson, of the 20th ward. Lot 100 in Denniston Plan, 2 story frame on the same. Under the old rule of taxation was assessed at $220; under Equalization $120.

Mrs. Kitty Roup, of the 20th ward, assessed upon 100 acres of land, with improvements. Under the old rule she paid tax upon a valuation of $14,660; under Equalization she pays upon a valuation of $61,820.

A. Benitz. Lot 60 by 100; East Liberty; 2 story brick house on same. Under old rule paid upon a valuation of $925; under Equalization he pays upon a valuation of $340.

Alex. King, of the 19th ward. 42 acres of land, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $9,401; under Equalization $20,700.

Christ Ackerman, of the 19th ward. Lot 30 by 120 feet, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $725; under Equalization $400.

Mrs. O. Brown, of the 19th ward. 22½ acres of Land. Under the old rule was assessed $2,594; under Equalization, $24,600.

H. R. McClelland, of the 19th ward. Lot 30 by 100 feet, in Larimer's Plan; 2 story frame house. Under the old rule was assessed and paid tax upon a valuation of $390; under Equalization he pays upon a valuation of $240.

Samuel Chadwick, of the 21st ward. 54 acres of land, with improvements, was assessed under the old rule $1,735; under Equalization $12,300.

David Brady, of the 21st ward. 2 lots; Nos. 17 and 18, Homewood, with one story frame house, was assessed under the old rule at $300; under Equalization $160.

Joseph Anderson's heirs, of the 21st ward. 60 acres of land, with improvements, was assessed under the old rule and paid taxes upon a valuation of $1,781; under Equalization $15,960.

William Walker, of the 21st ward. Lot of ground in McGurk's Plan, two story frame house, frame stable, was assessed under the old rule and paid tax upon a valuation of $180; under Equalization he pays upon $100.

The above instances are selected from among thousands that are upon the books of the Board of Equalization to show that WILLIAM C. McCARTHY'S Ordinance is for the benefit of the Poor Man, but not against the Rich, for in this Republic all men are equal before the law, and should be taxed in proportion to the amount they own of this world's goods.

Workingmen, it remains for you to prove that you possess sufficient intelligence to discriminate between those who would impose heavy burdens upon you, and those that have had the courage to champion your cause. Go to the polls, and prove also that you possess the independence and courage to vote for the man who befriended you. That man is

# WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.


## COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

### The Oakland Passenger Railway Extension—Completing the Unfinished Survey Business of 1873.

The Railroad Committee met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Reilley in the chair. The main business brought before the Committee was that relating to the extension of the Pittsburgh Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway. It will be remembered a petition was presented in Councils last Monday, praying that the privilege be granted this company to construct, maintain and operate their railway on Dennison avenue, between Fifth and Penn avenues; Penn avenue, between Dennison and Highland avenues, and along the latter thoroughfare, between Fifth and Penn avenues. On motion of Mr. Allen, the Clerk was directed to prepare an ordinance embodying the points requested in the petition and report the same at the next meeting of Councils.

The Committee next considered a petition asking certain steps be taken to have a watch man placed at the intersection of the Greensburg Turnpike and Pennsylvania Railroad (Thirty-seventh ward), and directed the Clerk to draft a resolution requesting the railway company to do so, and report the same at the next meeting of Councils.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Survey Committee met in the Common Council chamber last evening to wind up the unfinished business of last year, Mr. Aull in the chair.

Mr. Fetterman, from the sub-committee on change of grade on Liberty avenue, reported a recommendation providing for the lowering of the grade six feet at the east curb of Thirty-third street and continuing a uniform grade to John street.

The Committees on Fifth avenue and Forbes and Dwiller streets were continued.

Mr. Aull moved that any change of grade on Liberty avenue be further postponed.

Mr. Chislett amended by a resolution that the petition be returned to Councils with a negative recommendation, which prevailed.

Mr. Seibert offered a remonstrance against a proposed change of grade on Stanton avenue. Report received and adopted.

A plan of Lincoln avenue, Thirty-second ward, providing for a thoroughfare fifty feet in width, was approved. An ordinance ordered.

Mr. Cunningham presented a plan of the Haglewood Loan Association lots, which was approved.

Mr. Fetterman moved that the name of Lincoln avenue, Pleasant Hills, be changed to Southern avenue adopted. This action was rendered necessary because of their being no less than three Lincoln avenues in the city.

A petition for widening and straightening Ewing avenue was received and a survey ordered.

Also a petition for establishing a grade on Long avenue. A grade plan was ordered.

## THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

### Ratification Meeting Last Night—Speeches by Friends of the Cause.

Last evening a number of the friends of the "Prohibition ticket" assembled at the Temperance Alliance headquarters to ratify the nominations made, and to have a last expression of opinion before the election. The meeting was not very largely attended, but seemed to be full of earnestness, that very considerably made up for the lack of numbers.

An organization was effected by calling Mr. J. C. Darrington to the chair and appointing Hugh D. McGaw as Secretary.

The first speaker announced was General F. H. Lane, who said that although few in numbers, yet they represented all the profession in this great city, and were entitled to respect. He said there was no comparison between the man of the Prohibition party, and those placed in nomination by either of the other parties. He counseled active work, and success at no distant day must follow.

A. N. McGonnigle, Esq., referred to his position in the temperance ranks for the past twenty-five years, and remarked that he never felt more like fighting than now. He believed he would yet live to see the Prohibition party the ruling power not only in this city and State, but throughout the entire nation. He asserted there had been a great increase of crime since the vote in this city in favor of license, and said that now not only the jail but the workhouse was also filled to overflowing. He counseled earnest, active work, and success would follow.

Rev. James Dermitt was the next speaker, who gave a few plain, practical remarks touching the duty of the hour which was work, and work until success crowned the efforts of the party.

Mr. Hershberger made a few remarks. He thought there had been enough said, that he did not feel like saying anything.

The chairman said that he had worked in the cause for some time, and is not discouraged, although there was a great deal to contend with.

Brief remarks were then made by other speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

## WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

### Predictions for March and April—Last Chance for the Ice Men.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

The following may be of interest to the many readers of your staunch and valuable paper, and may be depended upon as absolutely correct:

The month of March will be much colder than the present month whereas, there will be no really cold weather during the entire month of April.

Winter will terminate by about the 24th of March.

The last week of February may produce a little ice; but the coldest will be from the 3d to the 24th of next month.

We would not publish the foregoing only that it may be of some advantage to our ice men to know the only chance there will be the present season to obtain a supply.

From the foregoing the month of April will be very favorable for Spring work, or farming operations.

We may enter more fully into details and give a synopsis of the weather for May, but the present is perhaps of more consequence as we can scarcely expect to procure a supply of ice in the latter month. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1874.

## THE COURTS.

### MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

#### Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*]

Watson et al. vs. Meskimmen, taken up last week, is still on trial in Judge Collier's branch.

John N. McKinney vs. Wood et al. Action to replevin a lot of coal cars, etc., distrained for rent, is on trial.

Gazzam vs. Graff. Motion for and reasons filed for a new trial.

Faber et al. vs. Baily et al. On motion of Geo. Shiras, Esq., attorney for defendant, the time for filing answer to plaintiff's statement, made February 7th, was extended until the 28th instant.

#### District Court.

[*Before Judges Ewing and White*]

Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall & Bros. action against defendant as garnishee of Robert Blackstock, the jury found that there was due Blackstock from Marshall Bro.'s & Co. the sum of $600.

Gilmore vs Moorhead, Adams & Co., action to recover on a promissory note for $2500, on which defendants are endorsers. This case is similar to those tried and determined some weeks since. On trial.

Union Savings and Deposit Bank vs. John Burney, action on a promissory note is on trial.

R. B. Carnahan, Esq., announced the death of United States District Judge Hon. H. B. Swoope and the Court after ordering the proceedings relative thereto to be spread on the minutes. Adjourned until this morning.

*Trial List for To-day.*

No. 148. McDonal for use vs. O'Neil.
174. Ross vs. Kemper's, Exr's.
177. Young & Bro. for use vs. Crozier.
123. McDonald vs. McCarney, et al.
178. Lisberger vs. Pflaum.
182. Pflaum vs. Lisberger.
185. Rotts vs. Bardeley.
184. Gibson & Nelson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
185. Lancashire vs. Bardeley.

On motion of N. P. Fetterman, Esq., seconded by Robert Woods, Esq., the court adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning, out of respect for the memory of the late U. S District Attorney H. Bucher Swoope.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Huckenstein vs. Kelcher.
Phillips vs. Cluley.
Waughler vs. Barrett, Sr.
Kreibih vs. Stearn.
Coll vs. Grimes.
Owens vs. Robinson township et al.
McGovern vs. City Bank.
McNamee vs. O'Neil.
Smith et al. vs. Canam et al.
Devore vs. Sampson et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
Lanigan vs. Shady Side B. & L. Association.
Good vs. Zug.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURG OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Baker and Farron the famous dialect actors, although their first appearance in this city, has already proven a success, and at their opening last night they were greeted by a full house and encouraging appreciation. Chris and Lena or German Life on the Mississippi, has met with unbounded favor in all places and at every time it has been produced, and this includes most of those in the country. Its further success, in this city, judging from the applause last night is not at all problematical and it would not be at all surprising if Baker and Farron could not long be at the top of their specialty in the profession.

LIBRARY HALL.—The unqualified success with which the Gounod Club recently produced the popular opera of Martha, is an earnest of what may be expected of its rendition on Thursday evening next. There is no doubt that the house will be filled to its utmost with the beauty, brilliancy and musical taste of the city. The public exhibitions of the Gounod have always been looked forward to with anticipations of delight, and as it even excels its own well known reputation in the opera alluded to, a perfect success may be regarded as certain. Arrangements have been made with the Messrs. Kleber to commence the sale of seats at nine o'clock this morning.

## ANOTHER BATCH OF BURGLARS.

### Five More Jailed for Court From Allegheny.

Deputy Mayor Neillie had his hands full of burglars yesterday and succeeded in transferring two likely batches of these dangerous persons to the care of the Warden of the county jail. The select assortment of five who had their headquarters in a floating shanty moored near Smoky Island, a history of whose misdeeds was published in the GAZETTE yesterday, were given a hearing yesterday afternoon. Joseph Stewart, William Robertson, John Wilson, Charles Powell and P. Duff were all accused of larceny, Mr. Charles S afford, 51 Craig street, being prosecutor. They were required to give bail in $500 on this accusation, and $1,000 bail for charges of burglary preferred by Rev. A. A. Hodge. In addition Stewart was committed in default of $500 bail for receiving stolen goods, C. W. Schlereek making the information, and Robertson in the same sum for the larceny of an overcoat from Mr. G. M. Dodds. It is hoped now that with those jailed yesterday, and in the lock-up in process of jailing, our sister city will be thoroughly gleaned of such characters.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue tf

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

### Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 16.—Cattle; receipts 3,000; fairly active